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TODAY: SCIENCE

96191

Mexico Debates Major Reforms

Congress in Special Session To Review Political System

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

TIJUANA, Mexico — The Mexican Congress has opened a special session to debate the most significant revision of the national political system in more than six decades. The changes would dilute the power of the presidency and the ruling party, set limits on campaign spending and allow the capital, one of the world's most populous cities, to elect a mayor.

The agreement by the four main political parties to begin discussions this week in a special congressional session in Mexico City was a significant step after nearly 19 months of political sparring. But government officials cautioned that debate is likely to be long and rancorous.

Revision of Mexico's authoritarian and corrupt political system, which has been controlled by a single party for 67 years, has been the cornerstone of President Ernesto Zedillo's troubled administration, and he has invested much of his political credibility in obtaining congressional approval.

In sending his package to Congress, Mr. Zedillo said, "We are taking a decisive and irreversible step in the construction of the full democratic development with which Mexico will enter the next century."

Pressures at home have built for the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party to loosen its grip as opposition parties have made electoral gains. At the same time, the United States and Mexico's European trading partners have called for political reform, with some making it a requirement for future favorable commercial agreements.

The proposed changes have been attacked by some ruling party members as going too far and by the opposition as not going far enough. They would remove control of elections from the ruling party and reduce its voting power in Congress. Campaign spending limits are described as the means to remove disparities between the ruling and opposition parties as well as to curtail the influence of drug traffickers' money in elections.

In a demonstration of how tightly the Institutional Revolutionary Party has controlled power, the agenda includes legislation that would allow any party to use the colors of the Mexican flag in campaign banners and paraphernalia. Until now, the ruling party has claimed a monopoly on use of the national colors.

The party in power holds about 60 percent of the seats in the two congressional chambers, but the changes would be derided as meaningless if they were passed without the participation of the opposition parties that are the principal intended beneficiaries.

As part of the package, Mexico's complicated system of proportional representation would be revised, modestly increasing the number of seats that at present virtually are guaranteed minority parties.

No part of Mexico would feel a greater direct impact of the changes than Mexico City, whose population of about 22 million makes it one of the world's largest cities. Mexico City residents would win the right to elect their own mayor and city council. Recent polls have indicated that the ruling party would be unlikely to win the campaign for mayor, which would be held next year.

THE ATLANTA OLYMPICS

John Gaps 3d/The Associated Press

HEAVYWEIGHT HEAVE — Andrei Chemerkin of Russia celebrating his world record lift of 260 kilograms (572 pounds), which clinched a gold medal.

Bubka Falls On a Day of Track Upsets

Sergei Bubka of Ukraine, the greatest pole vaulter of all time, again left the Olympics without a medal Wednesday. Bubka, who won gold in Seoul, has set 35 indoor and outdoor world records but failed in the final in Barcelona in 1992, suddenly left during the qualifying round while the competition was still in progress.

Bubka was not the morning's only notable failure in the Olympic Stadium. Ireland's Sonia O'Sullivan was eliminated in the first round of the 1,500 meters and South African Okkert Brits, pretender to Bubka's crown, also failed to qualify for the pole vault final. (Page 18)

Lewis Lobbies for Gold

■ Carl Lewis says he's not campaigning to run for the United States' 400-meter relay team — and a chance to win a 10th Olympic gold medal, but he has not yet passed up an opportunity to do just that.

His manager, Joe Douglas, calls the U.S. track and field coaches who did not select Lewis for the relay team incompetent.

The U.S. men's head coach, Erv Hunt, says Lewis is not on the team but shouldn't go home to Houston yet. (Page 18)

The High Price of Glory

■ Kerri Strug captured the attention of the world when she vaulted though pain to win a gold medal.

But medical researchers say her performance illuminates the potential medical and psychological costs of competition in certain sports, particularly elite gymnastics for girls. (Page 19)

East Europeans Fear Slippage In Timetable for EU Expansion

No Country Is Likely to Gain Admission Before Year 2002; Cost Seen as Deciding Factor

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — East European countries will have to wait at least two years beyond the target of 2000 to join the European Union because of the Union's preoccupation with internal issues and the complexity of the enlargement process, senior officials in the West and East agree.

East European officials have acknowledged that the new timetable is more realistic. But some officials fear that the delay reflects a wavering of EU political will to embrace Eastern Europe because of the large costs it will add to the EU budget and the low-cost competition it will present. And they warn that the longer enlargement is delayed, the greater the risk of economic and political instability in the East.

Foreign Minister Dariusz Rosati of Poland told his EU counterparts recently in Brussels that the lack of a clear timetable for EU membership was fueling a sense of insecurity in his country.

Laszlo Kovacs, the Hungarian foreign minister, voiced concern that EU officials were losing sight of the strategic benefits of extending prosperity and security to the East. "The benefits of security and stability will only appear in the long run, while budgetary commitments will be felt in the short run," Mr. Kovacs said.

EU officials reject any suggestion of foot-dragging, noting that EU leaders in June reaffirmed their commitment to open negotiations six months after the end of the bloc's intergovernmental conference on EU reform, now expected to finish in mid-1997.

"Europe is very firmly set on course for enlargement," said Dick Spring, the Irish foreign minister.

A spokesman for Hans van den Broek, the EU commissioner in charge of enlargement, said: "We are fully aware of the urgency of this issue. The Union simply cannot enter into a delaying situation."

But European Commission officials say privately that no East European country is likely to gain admission to the Union before 2002 at the earliest. And because of the budget crunch facing existing EU members as they seek to forge a single currency, the benefits of membership to new entrants are likely to be delayed further by only gradually admitting them to EU farm and development programs, officials say.

The commission has estimated the cost of extending the farm programs to the 10 Eastern candidate countries at 9 billion Ecus ($11.6 billion), or more than 10 percent of the entire EU budget.

Klaus Hänsch, the German speaker of the European Parliament and a strong advocate of enlargement, warned of the budget consequences in a recent meeting with fellow speakers of East European parliaments.

"Enlargement won't come for free," Mr. Hänsch said. "We need to find the right balance between the costs and the time."

The factors arguing for a later enlargement are compelling, EU officials insist. Enlargement negotiations, which are expected to open in early 1998, should take at least three years to conclude, they say, noting that Spain and Portugal needed nearly seven years. Ratification by the candidate countries and the existing 15 members will take another year or two. Even this timetable could be delayed further if the EU reform negotiations drag on or the Union fails to achieve a single currency on time in 1999, officials say.

The complexity of bringing 10 former Communist countries into the Union's single market, with common rules on everything from antitrust law to environmental and product standards, was underscored on Wednesday when Bulgaria submitted more than 2,000 pages of documentation outlining its efforts to prepare for membership. It was the last of the 10 Eastern countries to do so. The commission will give a preliminary review in December.

The prospect of a later enlargement has intensified

See EUROPE, Page 8

3,000 Embryos Face Destruction in U.K.

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Some 3,000 frozen human embryos, essentially abandoned by their parents, face destruction Thursday morning under a British law that limits the storage life of unclaimed in vitro fertilized eggs.

A campaign to preserve the embryos — all in storage for at least five years — has attracted worldwide support from anti-abortion groups, the Catholic Church and various childless couples who have made pleas on television here to have them preserved for a while longer or donated for use by others.

The Vatican has denounced the destruction as "a prenatal massacre." More than a hundred women in Italy, including some nuns, have offered to "adopt" the embryos, as have people from Britain and six or seven other countries.

But technicians and physicians at fertility clinics in Britain, advised that the law left them no choice, prepared Wednesday to begin the thawing, which will destroy the embryos, when they report for work the next day.

Barring some legal intervention, that will start a rolling process of embryo disposal in Britain. The law, enacted in 1990, requires parental consent for preservation of a frozen embryo longer than five years or for donation of the embryo, and mandates destruction after 10 years with or without consent.

While the law, which takes effect Aug. 1, was motivated by a desire to set some ground rules for fertility science, the time periods it set were arbitrary. Scientists have yet to determine whether there is any natural limit to the sustainability of frozen embryos.

Tens of thousands of couples who cannot conceive children naturally now routinely re-

See EMBRYOS, Page 8

In Germany, the state of Bavaria tightened abortion restrictions. Page 8.

'Hero' in Atlanta Bombing Is Now a Suspect

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Richard Jewell has gone from hero to suspect. Federal agents on Wednesday searched the home of Mr. Jewell, the security guard who alerted the authorities to the bomb that exploded in Centennial Olympic Park early Saturday morning.

Agents from the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, backed up by a bomb-sniffing dog, searched the apartment of Mr. Jewell, 33, in a working-class suburb for more than five hours.

The FBI also towed away Mr. Jewell's pickup truck and removed at least one large cardboard box of evidence.

An FBI spokesman, David Tubbs, said that the agents had obtained a search warrant, but that it did "not indicate in any way that Mr. Jewell has been charged with a crime under our system of justice."

"Mr. Jewell has not been placed under arrest," he said.

Mr. Jewell's lawyer, Watson Bryant, acknowledged that his client was now considered a suspect. "If they are searching the place, then he is a suspect," he said.

"Quite frankly, we welcome this," he added, predicting that nothing worthwhile would be found. "Then this thing is going to be over."

Residents of the apartment block and nearby buildings, including a woman in a bathrobe with three small children, were evacuated by FBI agents in blue fatigues as the search began.

Mr. Jewell, who works for Anthony Davis & Associates, a Bloomington, California, security company, waited outside on an iron staircase. Mr. Jewell's mother, with whom he shares the apartment, left with two pet dogs shortly before the FBI agents arrived.

Mr. Jewell was hailed as a hero after he alerted police officers to a knapsack containing the pipe bomb packed with screws and nails for shrapnel. The bomb exploded as the police were still trying to evacuate people from the area near a lighting tower in the park. Two people died and 110 were wounded.

About 25 minutes before the explosion, a man called 911 from a pay phone three blocks from the park and said a bomb would go off in 30 minutes.

Ron Leidelmeyer, an NBC technician who was wounded, said he saw Mr. Jewell before

See ATLANTA, Page 8

John Kuntz/Reuters

Richard Jewell returning to his Atlanta home after he was questioned by the FBI.

Ever Red, but Not Read

Pravda, Begun by Lenin, Prints Its Last Edition

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When its devoted readers reached into their mailboxes for Russia's oldest and most famous Communist newspaper, they came up with a big surprise: nothing.

Pravda, the ponderous organ of Communist thought founded by Lenin and his Bolshevik comrades in 1912, one of the enduring icons of the Soviet era and probably history's most inaccurately named publication — Pravda means "truth" in Russian — has ceased publication.

A victim of many modern ills in the newly competitive marketplace, none have hurt the paper as profoundly as its inflexible desire to cater to a vanishing Communist readership.

The paper, which once served 11 million people each day and spoke with the absolute, leaden authority of the Kremlin, has shriveled badly in the years since the Soviet Union disappeared in 1991.

It now has fewer than 200,000 subscribers, and the paper's owners, two Greek millionaires who believe in free enterprise and say they lost millions on the paper, have fought frequently with the Communist staff.

After a series of new squabbles in the past week, which ended when the owners were barred by police from entering their own building, they finally pulled the plug on Tuesday.

"There is no discipline at the paper," said Theodoros Giannikos, who along with his brother Christos is a director of Pravda International, a company they control that has pumped millions of dollars into supporting the newspaper since they took it over in 1992.

"The editors and reporters drink too much. They publish nothing worth reading. They say they are a paper of the opposition and we oppose them because we oppose their politics. That is nonsense. Even the papers that support the government are more aggressive critics than Pravda."

Mr. Giannikos said that if he could

See PRAVDA, Page 8

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Gary Bernstil/The Associated Press

SOUTH AFRICAN CRUSH — Police removing the body of one of 15 people killed in a stampede at a commuter station that started when security guards used electric prods to control an unruly crowd. Page 8.

AGENDA

Clinton Will Sign Welfare Bill

President Bill Clinton said Wednesday that he would sign legislation ending a longtime federal commitment to provide open-ended assistance to the poor in America.

Mr. Clinton said the terms of the measure approved by a House-Senate conference committee had "serious flaws," but still provided "a historic opportunity to make welfare what it was meant to be: a second chance, not a way of life."

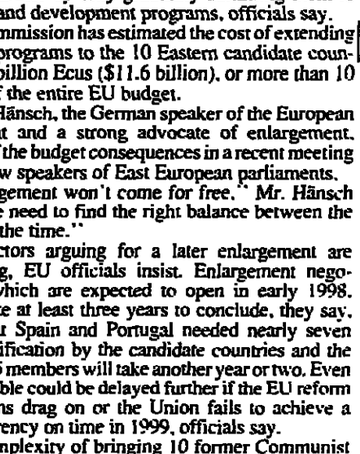
The House quickly approved the measure, 328 to 101. The Senate was expected to follow suit Thursday.

The president's decision to approve the bill, despite what he considered objectionable provisions, drew strong criticism from members of the Democratic Party's liberal wing, notably Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York. (Page 3)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 46.98	Up 0.78%
5528.91	134.06

The Dollar

New York	Wed. close	previous close
DM	1.4728	1.477
Pound	1.5566	1.5575
Yen	106.875	107.945
FF	4.996	5.0095



The Associated Press

ACTRESS — Claudette Colbert, who appeared in more that 60 films, has died at 92. Page 22.

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Idealism Gives Way to Reality / **The Growth of a Deal-Maker**

Clinton's Perilous Trip Through the Minefield of Foreign Affairs

By Steven Erlanger
and David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Every evening, President Bill Clinton, the baby boomer who went into the White House vowing not to be consumed by problems beyond America's shores, receives a brief, personal note from Warren M. Christopher, his cautious, 71-year-old secretary of state and veteran of four administrations.

At first, the notes were tutorial, guiding a president who had accused George Bush of paying too much attention to foreign affairs as president.

As a candidate, Mr. Clinton argued that human rights in China were more important than trade, that the fratricide in Bosnia-Herzegovina was Europe's problem, that the United States could not and should not play the role of world policeman.

Today, Mr. Christopher's notes are more practical, an effort to provide early warning to a president who now regards his foreign policy performance as a highlight of the last two years.

With clear if fragile progress in Russia, Haiti, Bosnia, the Middle East and Northern Ireland — and success in saving Mexico from bankruptcy and forcing modest change in the trade policies of Japan and China — Mr. Clinton is becoming more comfortable as deal-maker and statesman.

The idealism of the 1992 campaign has been replaced with a pragmatic, better-organized and more politically astute use of power, more reminiscent of his Republican predecessor than of the last Democratic president.

But it has been an odd journey, with a chaotic beginning and extraordinary lows.

Mr. Clinton's first year was symbolized by searing images of weakness — a G.I.'s corpse being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu, Somalia, and a U.S. military transport ship being turned away from Haiti by a rent-a-mob on the docks of Port-au-Prince. At the end of 1994, Mr. Christopher, tired and dispirited, offered to resign.

Mr. Clinton seemed to be floundering, reacting rather than imposing American leadership on world events. The president was not ready or able to articulate the structure of American foreign policy or explain its themes to a confused global constituency.

Neither were his aides. There was the publicity-shy national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, and the lawyerly Mr. Christopher, who managed rather than led. The strongest voices belonged to the aggressive Mickey Kantor, the trade representative, and Robert E. Rubin, the cool investment banker who led the National Economic Council before becoming secretary of the treasury.

President Clinton has gradually become his own foreign policy spokesman. He has reversed himself on China, put American troops in Bosnia and discovered the value of quiet engagement and decisive leadership from the only superpower in a post-Soviet world.

The man who argued that the United Nations should take a larger role in international security is now preaching American interests and pushing for a new secretary-general at the United Nations.

The man who tried to rebuild Somalia refused to commit forces to halt massacres in Rwanda, saying no U.S. interests were at stake.

The Oxford student who maneuvered to avoid military service in Vietnam has ordered troops to Haiti and Bosnia and dispatched two aircraft carriers off Taiwan as a blunt warning to China.

Mr. Clinton is unashamed of his learning curve, however steep. He admits to an early mistake on China, and came to believe that revoking Beijing's trading status with the United States would do nothing to improve its record on human rights or enhance stability in Asia.

"After I was here and thought about it and had a chance to assess the Chinese and the Chinese leadership and the nature of the changes going on in China and the way they looked at the world and us, I concluded that was simply not right," Mr. Clinton said in an interview last month. Revoking China's most-favored-nation status "would not change their human rights policies — if anything, they would become more repressive."

One of Mr. Clinton's proudest achievements is his success in linking American foreign policy with the domestic economy and jobs.

"Something I need to take on even more," Mr. Clinton said, "is trying to figure out a way to make the American people believe, not just episodically but instinctively, that there's no longer an easy dividing line between foreign policy and domestic policy, that the world we're living in doesn't permit us that luxury anymore."

Some of the president's successes arose from this new focus — overruling Congress to save Mexico from financial collapse, and thus Texas and California from a feared deluge of illegal immigrants; pressing Japan more aggressively to open its markets, and winning passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

And he has brought energy to global concerns that transcend blocs and borders — terrorism, organized crime and nuclear proliferation.

"On foreign policy," a senior administration official said, "we've gone from woeful chaos to what I think you have to concede is competence. We've learned to work with the president, and the president has learned the subject. There's organization to the process and some reasonable longer-term goals."

AMERICANS SEEM more willing now to give Mr. Clinton the benefit of the doubt. According to a New York Times poll taken in June — with an accuracy of plus or minus 3 percentage points — half of the 1,121 respondents approved of his handling of foreign policy, and 54 percent said he had achieved the right balance between foreign and domestic policy. Asked for the president's "greatest achievement," the same number chose foreign policy as chose the economy — 16 percent. And 55 percent approved of his performance as commander in chief.

It was in China that this complex brew of trade, regional security and human rights all came together.

When Mr. Clinton ran for president in 1992, he accused Mr. Bush of "coddling dictators" to promote trade with China. But now Mr. Clinton concedes that he did not understand the complexity of America's relationship with the world's most populous nation — and he paid a price. It took his administration nearly three years to undo the damage wrought by his reversals and confused agenda.

In his first year, Mr. Clinton was forced into full retreat from his campaign position that revoking Beijing's trading status was the best way to help China's dissidents. He saw the dangers of using what he now calls "a blunt instrument" once he focused on the consequences — abandoning America's position in the world's biggest emerging market, losing contacts with a broad spectrum of Chinese society and slowing the spread of information technologies like the Internet, that could undercut Communist political control.

But the reversal of policy on human rights was just the beginning of his time of troubles. The administration seemed to bounce around aimlessly, waiting vainly for cooperation from the Chinese leadership. It had too many spokesmen on China — partly because Mr. Christopher had ceded the making of China policy to others. With little coordination at the White House, they all defined America's goals in different terms.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, who died in a plane crash in Croatia in April, had traveled to Beijing and taken along executives from companies like Boeing and General Motors, declaring China the center of "commercial diplomacy."

The State Department official overseeing human rights, John H. Shattuck, would pointedly meet with dissidents — once within days of Mr. Christopher's arrival in March 1994, angering the Chinese enough to poison Mr. Christopher's only visit.

Then Charlene Barshefsky, Mr. Kantor's deputy and now his successor, would arrive, breathing fire. Ms. Barshefsky went to Beijing eight times on one issue alone — Chinese piracy of American movies, music and software, a problem that cost American industry billions of dollars, especially in important election states like California.

Twice in a year — first to win an agreement and then to compel enforcement — Mr. Clinton threatened to cut off billions of dollars of China's exports to persuade Beijing to play by global rules.

Matters worsened when Mr. Clinton, under pressure from Congress, allowed Lee Teng-hui, Taiwan's president, to make a private visit to Cornell University in 1995 for a reunion. The Chinese, thinking that Mr. Christopher had assured them that no such visit would be allowed under the "one China" policy, were outraged. Relations went into deep freeze, and 1996 seemed crammed with potential conflicts — over trade, nuclear proliferation, a United Nations human rights conference and the Taiwan elections.

The looming crisis brought about a measure of policy coherence when Mr. Lake, the national security adviser, and the White House realized that they had to manage the relationship with greater care.

While Mr. Kantor was restrained from pressing the piracy issue too quickly and human rights were played down, Mr. Clinton took a risk many of his advisers thought he would not have tried earlier — sending aircraft carriers to warn China to stop harassing Taiwan during its elections in March. But faced with ambiguous evidence that China had shipped nuclear components to Pakistan, Mr. Clinton accepted Chinese promises not to do it again and did not impose sanctions.

China's violations of its agreements on intellectual piracy were too obvious to ignore, however, and here Washington decided that its credibility was truly at stake. The administration vowed to impose sanctions unless China cracked down on the pirates who brazenly copied compact disks and CD-ROM's.

The showdown seemed to restore some respect for Mr. Clinton, and at the end of the negotiations President Jiang Zemin invited Ms. Barshefsky to his compound to signal his interest in improving relations.

As part of the White House's belated decision to seize control of China policy, Mr. Lake set up his own channel of discussions with his Chinese counterpart.

"We're working to build an atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence, within which we can pursue issues of interest to us and to them," Mr. Lake said after visiting China in July. Mr. Christopher is to make another trip to China in November to discuss arrangements for a summit meeting.

THE BIGGEST CHANGE that Mr. Clinton has wrought, and one of the most annoying to America's trading partners, is the use of America's power to bolster its economic growth — even if to do so risks destabilizing traditional alliances. The foreign-policy establishment calls that short-sighted. Mr. Clinton's aides call it realistic.

Mr. Clinton has engaged in far more brinkmanship over market openings than his predecessors. On the campaign, he boasts about the results and avoids mention of the deals that failed. Overall, exports are soaring and the trade deficit with Japan is shrinking.

The strategy has been coordinated inside the National Economic Council, created by Mr. Lake and Mr. Rubin over a cup of coffee in late 1992. Its top aides — "well-balanced schizophrenics," Mr. Lake calls them — report both to Laura D'Andrea Tyson, the council's director, and to Mr. Lake. "The big change now is that the economic component of any problem gets on the table at the same time as other issues," Mr. Rubin said.

Tackling Japan, Mr. Clinton thought he could work around the intransigent Japanese bureaucracy and go over their heads to the reform-minded politicians he had embraced on his first Tokyo trip in 1993. But the reformers proved powerless, and by 1996 the White House was relieved by the return of the ossified Liberal Democratic Party, which was obstructionist but at least knew how to deal.

Mr. Clinton also discovered that maintaining the global economy can be costly. Mexico's peso crisis in late 1994 raised the specter of a run on "emerging markets," which could devastate the fastest-growing consumers of American goods. That, combined with fears of a bigger flood of illegal immigrants, led Mr. Clinton to overrule congressional objections and lend $12.5 billion, despite Mexican corruption and drug trafficking.

The risk paid off. Mexico stuck to a stringent fiscal and monetary policy, triggering joblessness at home but persuading private investors to return. Last week, to the White House's relief, Mexico announced that it was ready to pay back three-quarters of the debt, years early.

Agence France-Presse

Mr. Christopher, left, was one of several administration officials who offered lessons in diplomacy as the president struggled to merge key elements of domestic and foreign policies.

Opposition Leader Appeals for Release From Nigerian Prison

The Associated Press

LAGOS — The Nigerian opposition leader Moshood K.O. Abiola filed suit Wednesday in a new attempt to win freedom after two years of detention on treason charges.

Mr. Abiola appealed for his June 1994 arrest to be declared illegal and for the charges, which carry the death penalty, to be dropped. The suit argues that Mr. Abiola's rights have been violated by his detention without trial.

Mr. Abiola is believed to have won the June 1993 presidential election that was annulled by the military government, which reneged on a plan to return the country to civilian rule. Mr. Abiola was jailed when he marked the election anniversary by declaring himself president.

His case has yet to come to trial, however, prompting critics to accuse the government of dragging out the case to weaken the opposition. Mr. Abiola's lawyers have filed several appeals demanding his freedom, and all have been ignored by the government.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Major Highway North Of Paris to Be Closed

PARIS (IHT) — A busy stretch of the A1 highway from Paris to the north of France will be closed Monday until Aug. 18, entailing lengthy detours around the northern suburbs of the French capital.

Two Metro stations, Porte de Paris and Basilique, also have been closed until the end of August. The closures are connected with the construction of a soccer stadium at Saint-Denis.

Motorists driving between the north and south of Paris are advised to take the A104 and N104 highways, part of the outer ring road known as the Francilienne. Drivers crossing France should take the A26, A5 and A31 toll highways, bypassing Paris to the east and passing through Reims, Troyes and Dijon, public works authorities said.

Shanghai Motel Opens

SHANGHAI (AFP) — Shanghai has opened its first motel, expecting a growing army of private motorists to take to the roads. The motel, located on a key state highway, offers car wash and repair services, a gasoline station, food and accommodation and even a karaoke lounge, the Xinhua news agency reported Wednesday.

Thousands of passengers were delayed for hours at Ben Gurion International Airport near Tel Aviv on Wednesday after workers walked off the job to protest the government's privatization plans. Workers at the sea ports in Ashdod and Haifa began an open-ended strike Wednesday, also to protest privatization plans. *(AP)*

Emergency services have partially doused a large forest fire that had threatened the Mediterranean resort of Marmaris, one of Turkey's most popular tourist towns, local officials said Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

A public transportation strike paralyzed Pakistan for a second day Wednesday as striking bus and truck operators demanded that the government withdraw new taxes recently imposed on the sector. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	29/84	17/62	s	28/82	19/66	s
Amsterdam	19/66	12/53	pc	20/68	10/50	pc
Ankara	33/91	13/55	s	36/95	14/57	s
Athens	29/84	21/70	pc	29/84	22/71	s
Barcelona	25/77	18/64	s	25/77	18/64	pc
Belgrade	31/88	17/62	pc	33/91	18/64	s
Berlin	27/80	16/61	pc	25/77	13/55	s
Brussels	22/71	11/52	pc	22/71	11/52	s
Budapest	28/82	18/66	s	34/93	20/68	s
Copenhagen	21/70	13/53	c	20/68	9/48	pc
Costa Del Sol	30/86	18/64	s	29/84	20/68	s
Dublin	17/62	10/50	c	17/62	10/50	c
Edinburgh	17/62	8/46	c	17/62	9/48	c
Florence	31/88	17/62	s	32/89	17/62	pc
Frankfurt	27/80	16/61	pc	25/77	12/53	s
Geneva	31/88	16/61	s	28/84	14/57	t
Helsinki	20/68	11/52	pc	19/66	9/48	t
Istanbul	32/89	22/71	s	32/89	21/70	s
Las Palmas	29/84	21/70	s	27/80	20/68	s
Lisbon	26/79	16/61	s	24/75	18/64	s
London	21/70	12/53	pc	21/70	12/53	pc
Madrid	37/98	17/62	s	36/97	17/62	s
Mallorca	23/73	13/55	s	24/75	19/66	pc
Milan	32/89	19/66	s	32/89	19/66	pc
Moscow	23/73	13/55	pc	20/73	14/57	pc
Munich	27/80	16/61	s	27/80	14/57	c
Nice	28/82	20/68	s	28/82	19/66	pc
Oslo	17/62	12/53	sh	18/61	9/48	t
Paris	24/75	17/62	pc	24/75	17/62	pc
Prague	28/82	16/61	pc	28/84	14/57	pc
Reykjavik	15/59	10/50	c	12/53	4/39	t
Rome	28/82	17/62	s	29/84	18/64	pc
St. Petersburg	20/68	13/55	pc	22/71	14/57	pc
Stockholm	19/66	12/53	c	18/64	8/46	c
Strasbourg	31/88	17/62	s	28/84	19/61	pc
Tallinn	19/66	11/52	pc	18/66	10/50	t
Venice	29/84	18/64	s	30/86	19/66	pc
Vienna	30/86	19/66	s	33/91	19/66	pc
Warsaw	27/80	17/62	c	31/88	14/57	c
Zurich	28/82	17/62	s	28/82	18/61	c

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	12/53	c	18/64	15/59	t
Sydney	20/68	9/48	c	18/64	9/48	s

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Damp and unseasonably cool across the Northeast and the Northwest through the weekend. Blazing sun, hot and dry from the southern Rockies to the western Plains. Gradual warming will begin across the Ohio Valley, while Atlanta will be muggy.

Europe
Most of Europe will have near-normal temperatures through the period. London, Paris, Amsterdam and Berlin will be mainly dry with at least some sun, while Madrid will be mostly sunny and typically hot. Thunderstorms near Athens to the Ukraine could have heavy downpours.

Asia
The remnants of Typhoon Herb will bring locally heavy rains to eastern China from near Xiamen north to Shanghai and west to Hong Kong through Saturday. Japan and Seoul will be very warm and humid with a thunderstorm in spots each day. A few thunderstorms are likely in Beijing.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Abu Dhabi	41/106	29/84	s	42/107	29/84	s
Beirut	29/84	23/73	s	33/91	24/75	s
Cairo	39/102	22/71	s	40/104	24/75	s
Damascus	34/93	17/62	s	37/98	18/64	s
Jerusalem	31/88	17/62	s	33/91	18/64	s
Luxor	44/111	26/79	s	46/115	26/79	s
Riyadh	43/109	26/82	s	43/109	26/82	s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algiers	31/88	17/62	s	33/91	19/66	s
Cape Town	10/50	4/39	t	10/50	1/34	c
Casablanca	26/79	16/64	s	27/80	21/70	s
Harare	26/79	14/57	pc	28/82	15/59	pc
Lagos	28/82	22/71	c	28/82	23/73	c
Nairobi	26/79	13/55	pc	27/80	14/57	pc
Tunis	31/88	19/66	s	32/89	18/64	s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	32/89	24/75	sh	32/89	24/75	t
Beijing	27/80	24/75	sh	29/84	23/73	sh
Hong Kong	32/89	27/80	t	31/88	27/80	sh
Manila	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	26/79	pc
New Delhi	40/104	29/84	pc	38/102	28/82	pc
Seoul	36/97	24/75	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
Shanghai	32/89	27/80	t	32/89	26/79	c
Singapore	31/88	22/71	pc	31/88	22/71	t
Taipei	33/91	28/82	r	34/93	27/80	c
Tokyo	33/91	23/73	pc	31/88	24/75	t

Latin America

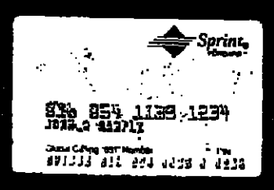
Buenos Aires	22/71	9/48	s	20/68	11/52	pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75	c	32/89	24/75	pc
Lima	18/64	15/59	c	19/66	16/61	c
Mexico City	23/73	13/55	c	25/77	13/55	pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/88	19/66	s	19/66	13/55	pc
Santiago	22/71	6/41	pc	17/62	6/43	c

North America

Anchorage	18/61	11/52	r	17/62	9/48	r
Atlanta	31/88	20/68	t	30/86	20/68	pc
Boston	29/79	17/62	s	24/75	18/64	t
Chicago	29/79	14/57	pc	28/82	16/61	pc
Dallas	34/93	22/71	pc	34/93	23/73	pc
Denver	32/89	17/62	s	34/93	17/62	s
Detroit	24/75	14/57	pc	26/79	16/61	pc
Honolulu	31/88	22/71	pc	31/88	23/73	t
Houston	34/93	23/73	t	34/93	23/73	t
Los Angeles	31/88	19/66	pc	31/88	19/66	pc
Miami	32/89	26/79	pc	33/91	29/79	pc
Minneapolis	26/82	17/62	s	28/82	18/64	pc
Montreal	22/71	9/48	sh	22/71	14/57	sh
Nassau	32/89	25/77	pc	33/91	25/77	pc
New York	27/80	19/66	t	27/80	20/68	t
Phoenix	44/111	30/86	s	43/109	31/88	pc
San Fran.	22/71	13/55	s	22/71	13/55	pc
Seattle	23/73	13/55	pc	21/70	12/53	pc
Toronto	29/73	19/66	pc	27/80	14/57	pc
Vancouver	22/71	12/53	pc	19/64	10/50	pc
Washington	29/84	20/68	pc	28/82	20/68	t

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice. W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Arrange an appointment with your barber from a gas station in Nairobi.



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Australia (Telstra)	1-800-881-877	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ★ (Curaçao & Bonaire)+	001-800-745-1111	Thailand	001-999-13-877
Austria +	022-903-014	Guam	950-1366	New Zealand	0-800-760-877	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111	Guatemala +	195	Nicaragua (Managua)	171	Ukraine	8-100-15
Bahrain	800-777	Honduras ▲	121	Nicaragua (all other)	02-171	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Barbados ++	1-800-534-0042	Hong Kong	800-1877	Norway +	800-19877	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Belgium +	0800-10014	Hungary +	00◆800-01-877	Palau +	02-222	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
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Belize (all other)	812	India +	000-127	Paraguay ▲	008-12-800	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
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British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Israel +	177-102-2727	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	Vietnam (calling centers)	1201-1111
Bulgaria ▲	00-800-1010	Italy +	172-1877	Poland +	00-800-111-1111		
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Jamaica (hotels)	875	Portugal +	05017-1-877		
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Jamaica Ω	5	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000		
Chile	00◆0317	Japan (IDC) +	0066-55-877	Qatar	0800-01-777		
China +	108-13	Japan (KDD) +	0039-131	Romania +	01-800-0877		
Colombia	980-13-0010	Jordan	18-800-777	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6123		
Costa Rica +	0800-013-0123	Kenya ★	0800-12	Russia (all other) +	8095-155-6123		
Croatia +	99-385-0113	Korea (Dacom) +	0039-13	St. Lucia ☆+	1-800-277-7468		
Cyprus ++	080-900-01	Korea (KT) +◆◆	009-16	Saipan (Tinian & Rota) +	1-235-0333		
Czech Republic +	0042-087-187	Korea (Dacom) +‡	550-3425	Saipan (all other)	235-0333		
Denmark +	800-1-0877	Korea (KT) +‡	550-3663	San Marino +	172-1877		
Dominican Republic +▲	1-800-751-7877	Kuwait	800-777	Saudi Arabia	1800-15		
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THE AMERICAS

FBI Moves Warily on TWA Crash

Bomb Is Suspected, But It Won't Say So

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the days since the crash of TWA Flight 800, a powerful dynamic has settled over the inquiry. Federal investigators refuse to say publicly what they overwhelmingly agree on in private: that a powerful explosive almost certainly destroyed the plane.

Law enforcement officials said contours of caution were set in the hours immediately after the crash on July 17, when legal experts at the Justice Department warned the White House and other agencies to avoid leaping to conclusions about the likelihood of a bomb without knowing more facts about the crash, in which 230 people were killed.

The officials said that some White House officials appeared eager to respond aggressively to the crash with condemnations of international terrorism. But, the officials said, Justice Department officials, fearful of being accused of exaggerating the threat of terrorism, were wary of offering conclusions in the absence of clear-cut evidence.

But the absence of a formal declaration that would result in a hand-off of authority from the National Transportation Safety Board to the FBI has had little practical effect. Federal investigators have launched a sprawling international detective hunt based on their suspicion that the plane was downed by an explosive device.

Law enforcement authorities have repeated almost daily their insistence that they will declare the crash a criminal act when they obtain incontrovertible evidence. But officials have acknowledged that the decision is not solely driven by a cold analysis of the twisted and scorched wreckage being pulled from the ocean off the coast of Long Island.

In part, the wariness is the result of concerns that have little to do with the TWA flight. Some officials have said that federal security officials, preoccupied by terror threats to the Olympics, have wanted to avoid declaring the crash a terrorist act because they are fearful of provoking domestic and overseas extremists who might be stirred by an official declaration that terrorism was the likely cause of the downing.

■ Divers Search in Murky Waters

Divers worked Wednesday to salvage the wreckage of Flight 800 from the Atlantic Ocean in strong winds and choppy seas as investigators said damage to the front landing gear fell short of the definitive evidence needed before they could declare the tragedy a criminal act, Reuters and The Associated Press reported.

Search officials said poor weather would not slow operations under 120 feet (36.5 meters) of murky water to locate wreckage that could give vital clues to whether a bomb, a missile or a mechanical fault blew up the Paris-bound Boeing 747.

The Coast Guard spokesman, Lieutenant Commander James McPherson, said: "It won't hamper the ability to pick any objects off the surface of the water and it shouldn't significantly hamper any diving operations."

Searchers have so far retrieved only a small percentage of the plane, which is being reassembled at a hangar in Calverton, Long Island. Some pieces have been sent to FBI laboratories in Washington for forensic tests.

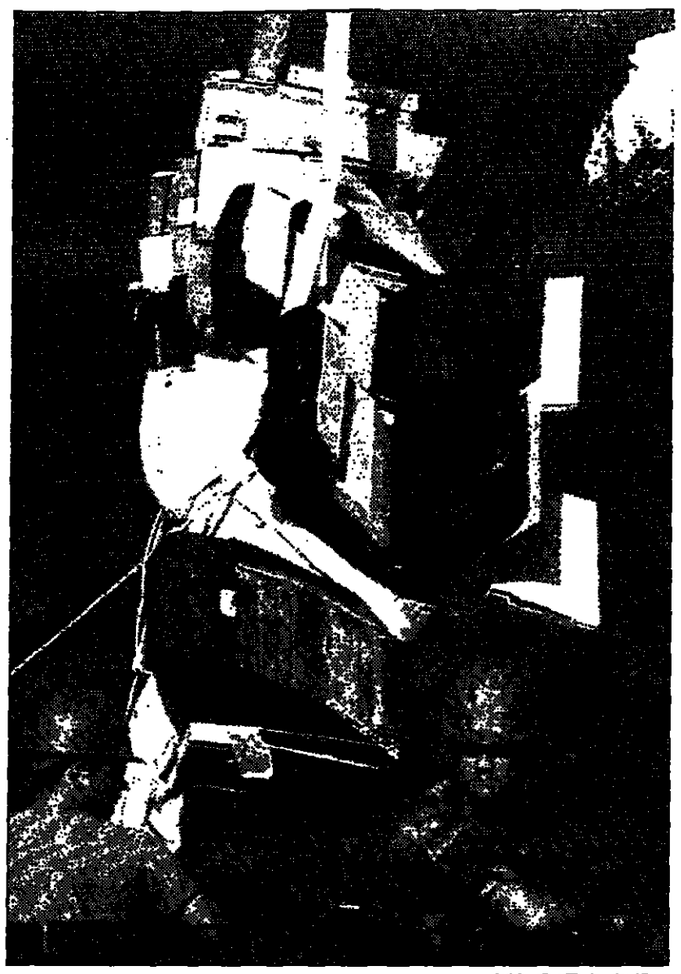
The Lead FBI investigator, James Kallstrom, has said that conclusive forensic evidence was needed before the cause of the crash could be determined.

Officials have given priority to finding victims, even though this has slowed the investigation into what caused the plane to crash shortly after leaving New York. By Wednesday morning, 181 bodies had been recovered, officials said.

Investigators believe the front of the jetliner broke off first and the rest of the plane apparently remained airborne for several seconds before exploding into a fireball and plunging into the ocean.

The National Transportation Safety Board denied a report that quoted investigators as saying damage to the front landing gear was the strongest evidence yet that a bomb blew the plane apart.

Two Navy salvage ships, the Grapple and the Grasp, used remote-operated machines to scan the ocean bottom Wednesday.



Mark Lennihan/The Associated Press
Seats salvaged from the TWA jet being brought ashore on Long Island.

Threats Interrupt 2 Flights

Bomb Scares Force Airliners to Turn Around

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, — Two American jetliners had to return to airports Tuesday after anonymous callers warned there were bombs on board, police and airport officials said in Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

USAir Flight 894 to Frankfurt, a Boeing 767 with 189 passengers and a crew of 11 aboard, returned to Philadelphia after a threat was received by the city airport 22 minutes into the flight, which left at 8:30 P.M., an airport spokesman said. The plane was evacuated and searched by police with dogs, the spokesman said. Nothing was found. The flight took off again at 1:10 A.M. Wednesday.

In Los Angeles, the police said a Southwest Airlines Boeing 737 en route to Salt Lake City with 67 passengers and 5 crew members turned back to the city's international airport after a caller said a bomb would explode within half an hour. After three hours of searching, investigators found nothing and the plane was cleared to take off. *(Reuters, AP)*

Dole in Hollywood: The Sequel

Only This Time He Has Some Praise for Filmmakers

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Bob Dole came back to Hollywood not to scold it for putting profits ahead of decency, as he did last year, but to praise recent movies that he said "appeal to the best in the human heart."

The presumptive Republican presidential nominee, who is competing with President Bill Clinton to prove his devotion to "family values," told an audience of movie people in a Twentieth Century Fox sound stage Tuesday that Hollywood is "a town of sequels, and I'm here with one of my own."

Mr. Dole's sequel on "values" cited five movies — including Twentieth Century Fox's own sci-fi blockbuster "Independence Day," which the candidate watched here this week with his wife, Elizabeth — as just the sort of mass entertainment that "lifts up our country instead of dragging it down."

To make his point that the "big story is that respectability is good business," Mr. Dole noted that "Striptease" — in which the actress Demi Moore bares nearly all while playing a single mother who dances in strip joints to make ends meet — "is playing to empty theaters everywhere."

"That movie was billed as a story of empowerment and freedom for women. What a sad waste of talent and human energy! Is that what women have been fighting so hard for all these years — the right to be degraded and exploited for profit? I don't think so and apparently neither do the women of America," Mr. Dole said.

Aides said Mr. Dole had not seen "Striptease."

In a preface to his prepared remarks, Mr. Dole joked that "I feel a little bit like the proverbial skunk at the lawn party." But, in fact, Mr. Dole cuddled up to an industry that, in his view, is beginning to get things right.

"There is, after all, a time to criticize," Mr. Dole said. "And there is a time to praise. And that's my main purpose in coming here today — to praise what is best in your industry. I do so hope that others will follow your example."

The speech received a generally warm reception from Hollywood powerbrokers.

Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, said he agreed "with most of the speech."

"I think it was wisely said," he added.

"Keep in mind, though," Mr. Valenti said, "to many congressmen and senators right now there is a ceaseless antagonism for Hollywood because politically it is high reward and low risk. So when you can't do anything about poverty or the budget deficit, what do you do? Bash Hollywood and get on the front pages."

Scoring political points in the emerging "values" competition against Mr. Clinton was of course at the heart of Mr. Dole's speech. As the November election approaches, both sides are scrambling for advantage.

ELECTION '96

In an apparent attempt to steal some of Mr. Dole's Hollywood thunder, Mr. Clinton on Monday announced an agreement with the television industry that would require stations to air three hours a week of "educational" TV shows for children.

The announcement is part of a "family offensive" by Mr. Clinton. Earlier this year he signed legislation that requires television makers to include "v-chip" circuitry to screen out offensive material. Also, Hollywood executives promised at the White House this year they would go along with a "voluntary" rating system to rank TV programs for sex, language and violence.

Mr. Dole's reprise of his Hollywood speech was the brainchild of William Bennett, the former secretary of education and author of the best-selling "Book of Virtues."

Mr. Bennett, who has emerged as an important adviser to the campaign, is urging Mr. Dole to make the so-called values agenda as important to the candidate's campaign as tax cuts or welfare reform. Mr. Dole trails Mr. Clinton by about 20 points in national polls.

"What is more important to people?" Mr. Bennett asked in an interview here. "Their income or their children?"

Mr. Bennett personally chose "Independence Day" as the film that Mr. Dole should see as "homework" for his speech Tuesday. After last year's Hollywood speech, Mr. Dole was criticized for not having seen or heard some of the films and recordings that he denounced as "threats to the American family."

Mr. Bennett blessed "Independence Day" — in which several hundred million people are killed before brave Americans stop aliens from taking over the world — as a movie "that has been ratified by the American people, a movie that the American people love." Mr. Bennet believes Hollywood shapes "this country's sense of itself, its morale, its direction. More teenagers I know sound more like the movies than they sound like C-span. That is a fact."

Clinton Will Sign Welfare Measure

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In an explosive election-year decision, President Bill Clinton said Wednesday he would sign a historic welfare bill ending a six-decades-old federal guarantee of open-ended assistance to the poor.

Mr. Clinton's decision followed a two-hour Oval Office meeting with senior advisers. House action on the measure was expected later Wednesday; the Senate was to act Thursday.

Appearing in the White House briefing room, Mr. Clinton said the bill had "serious flaws," but still provided "a historic opportunity to make welfare what it was meant to be: a second chance, not a way of life."

The decision was immediately attacked by liberals of the president's party. One of them, Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York, second-ranking Democrat on the House Ways and Means Committee, declared: "My president will boldly throw one million into poverty. This is a political bill. It should not be passed into law."

Barbara Vobejda and Helen Dewar of The Washington Post reported earlier:

House and Senate negotiators completed welfare legislation with major provisions the White House considered objectionable. But the final measure also contained a number of lesser changes sought by Mr. Clinton.

The legislation will end the federal commitment to provide aid to eligible, needy Americans. It limits benefits to five years, forces welfare recipients to work and reduce spending by about $55 billion over six years.

The agreement produced by the conference of senior House and Senate legislators — who reconciled the differences in bills passed by either chamber — retains a broad ban on welfare aid to legal immigrants who have not become citizens, a provision Mr. Clinton had criticized. He also had asked the conferees to moderate proposed cuts in the food stamp program. They did not.

The bill has drawn vocal opposition from many religious, civil rights and social advocacy groups. Those organizations, as well as Republicans and Democrats in Congress, had been speculating widely on whether Mr. Clinton would veto the bill, as he did a previous measure adopted last year.

The bill will end the federal commitment to help needy Americans.

The conference committee included in its final bill other provisions opposed by Mr. Clinton. The bill states that able-bodied, childless adults who are not working can receive food stamps for only three months in any three-year period. If they are laid off from work, that can be extended another three months. Mr. Clinton and others have argued this would penalize working Americans who have lost their jobs and cannot find new employment.

The final bill instructs states to deny school lunches to illegal immigrants, but leaves it up to the state whether to enforce the provision. It also instructs states to deny welfare aid to persons convicted of a drug felony, but allows states to opt out of the provision and it exempts pregnant women and adults who are in drug treatment programs.

But the final measure also moved toward the president's position on some issues. It dropped a House provision that would have allowed states to opt out of the federal food stamp program and picked up Senate language that allows states to provide Medicaid to noncitizens.

The administration also viewed as a concession language allowing states to transfer federal funds to a social service block grant to use for vouchers to buy necessities for children whose parents have lost welfare benefits. Mr. Clinton and congressional Democrats had strongly urged Republicans to include noncash vouchers in the final bill. The president also welcomed a revision so that the bill did not restrict eligibility for the earned income tax credit for the working poor.

The agreement on welfare was reached as House-Senate negotiators began drafting the final version of legislation to raise the minimum wage by 90 cents an hour and help small businesses offset the cost by easing their federal taxes.

Bills passed by both houses would raise the hourly wage floor to $5.15 from $4.25 in two steps over the next year. The only issue for negotiators to resolve on the wage issue was when to implement the initial 45-cent increase. The original bills called for a July 1 start-up, but Senate delays in action on the legislation required the conferees to delay the effective date.

Differences over the small business tax breaks were the main concern of the conference. The Senate had approved a considerably more generous package of tax cuts than the House did. Initial expectations were that the House would go along with most of the Senate proposals.

In the meantime, negotiations over legislation to expand health insurance coverage became strained as Republicans threatened to send the measure to the House and Senate for final action later this week, with or without Democratic support.

Republicans had accused Democrats of trying to stall or kill the bill in hopes of preventing the Republicans from claiming a victory on health care before its national convention next month.

POLITICAL NOTES

Buchanan Will Wait To Endorse Dole

WASHINGTON — Patrick J. Buchanan, Bob Dole's holdout opponent for the Republican presidential nomination, said Wednesday he would not endorse Mr. Dole unless he was satisfied with the vice presidential nominee and the tone of the national convention next month.

Although he called not being invited to speak an "insult," Mr. Buchanan pledged not to disrupt the convention. He played down the possibility that he might run as a minor party or independent candidate, saying that he preferred to push the Republicans in a more conservative direction, but did not rule out splitting from the party.

"We're going to that convention as Republicans," Mr. Buchanan said. "We hope to leave as Republicans. But I am more committed to a lot of these ideas and issues than to any party label." *(AP)*

Clinton Aide's Plot

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — A federal judge has ruled that the deputy White House counsel, Bruce R. Lindsey, very likely took part in a conspiracy to illegally conceal large cash withdrawals by Bill Clinton's 1990 gubernatorial campaign.

Prosecutors had named Mr. Lindsey, one of Mr. Clinton's closest aides, as an unindicted co-conspirator at the beginning of a criminal case here against two Arkansas bankers, the second trial brought by the Whitewater independent counsel.

After the government rested its case three weeks ago, District Judge Susan Webber Wright found that Mr. Lindsey was a participant in the conspiracy. The judge immediately sealed her finding and instructed lawyers not to divulge it to reporters.

But the judge neglected to expunge the entire court record, and references to her finding appear in a transcript made available recently. *(NYT)*

Anti-Terrorism Plan

WASHINGTON — After meeting with President Bill Clinton's chief of staff and talking tough on some of the president's anti-terrorism proposals, Republicans said they hoped to have a package ready for a vote by the end of the week.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said Wednesday, "We want to take whatever steps are effective in protecting Americans from terrorism, both overseas and here at home, and we're going to actively cooperate with the White House."

But Mr. Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, and the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, also proposed that a blue-ribbon commission be named to review the government's anti-terrorism policy — a move that would delay congressional action. *(AP)*

Senator's Prison Term

WASHINGTON — Former Representative Joseph P. Kolter was sentenced Wednesday to six months in prison for conspiring to defraud taxpayers in the House Post Office scandal.

The Pennsylvania Democrat prayed for the physical and mental strength "to endure the sentence the court feels is appropriate" for him. Mr. Kolter pleaded guilty in May to conspiring to trade government-purchased postage stamps and vouchers for personal cash.

U.S. District Judge Norma Holloway Johnson said she recognized Mr. Kolter's poor health and that he accepted responsibility for his actions. But she added that he had betrayed the public trust, and the trust of the citizens who elected him because they believed him to be an honest man. *(AP)*

Quote / Unquote

Ross Baker, a political scientist at Rutgers University who studies Congress, speaking about the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott: "Lott clearly wants to make an early impression and plant the flag and tell the world: 'Trent Lott is here and things are going to be different.' But he has this creaky, 210-year-old institution, and it's not going to change to suit a new leader." *(LAT)*

Away From Politics

• **Frank L. Williams, the former head** of the American Parkinson Disease Association, was sentenced in New York to 15 months in prison and three years on probation for embezzling money from the charity. The court also ordered him to pay $877,442 in restitution. *(NYT)*

• **A man was executed by injection in St. Louis** for killing his landlady less than a year after he was paroled from prison on rape and armed robbery charges. *(AP)*

• **The Association of Trial Lawyers of America** has called during a meeting in Boston for restrictions on soliciting business from grieving relatives of people killed in airplane disasters, saying they need to improve their image. *(AP)*

• **A blind woman who fought to get into medical school** lost her appeal when a court ruled that Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland did not discriminate against her by rejecting her application. *(AP)*

• **The owners of Shakespeare & Co.** in New York have decided to close the eclectic bookstore after a losing struggle with superstores. *(NYT)*

The Environment: Clinton's Defense Begins to Show Gains

By John H. Cushman Jr.
and Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

KELLOGG, Idaho — A rust-colored river runs through the valley where Barbara Miller is trying to rear her four children, in a town of brittle-boned houses holding off age and gravity. There is nervous talk about the poison that keeps showing up in the blood of local children.

The Silver Valley, a basin in the Idaho mountains that once produced most of the nation's silver and much of its lead, has long been one of the most polluted places in the United States. Things are gradually getting better, Mrs. Miller said, in part because the Clinton administration has speeded the clean-up at Superfund toxic waste sites like the one in her neighborhood where mine refuse had smothered the land in toxic filth.

But Mrs. Miller and her neighbors are also struggling to live with another result of President Bill Clinton's environmental policy. Liberated from environmental restrictions thanks to a bill Mr. Clinton reluctantly signed last summer, loggers have been leveling the national forest just upstream.

Early this year when the rains came, the naked hillsides could not restrain the runoff, sending a flood coursing through the valley and shifting more than a million pounds of lead downstream where the toxic sediment settled in people's yards.

If Mrs. Miller and her neighbors feel whipsawed by federal environmental policies, their experience may also be emblematic of the Clinton administration's entire record on the environment, capturing in one spot some of the most complex issues of natural resources and public health that define environmentalism.

Torn between economic forces and ecological imperatives, the White House has sought to satisfy entrenched advocates on both sides of divisive policy struggles, only to find itself drawn into confrontation almost every time.

Measured by a legislative yardstick, the Clinton administration's environmental record would rise but a few inches. There were hardly any landmark environmental laws signed in the Rose Garden. The record is best defined by how the administration performed in a colossal collision with Congress midway through its first four years.

When Republicans seized control, they aggressively pressed forward with an anti-regulatory agenda that environmentalists saw as threatening to dismantle a whole generation of rules that not only preserved open spaces and wilderness areas, but also put protection of the public's health and safety above other considerations, including economic ones.

An intense battle over how to reshape environmental regulations ensued, with the administration presenting its own, moderate ideas but essentially playing a defensive game and labeling the Republicans as tools of industrial special interests. The fight made every issue, including cleaning up toxic wastes or chopping down ancient forests, a matter of pitched partisan politics.

And now, it appears that the payoff is coming, not only in strong support in polls but also in legislative accomplishments.

Later this week, Mr. Clinton will sign a new pesticides bill that strongly resembles what he proposed three years ago, imposing strict new health protections in place of limited, outmoded and scientifically flawed ones and paying special attention to protection for infants and children.

The legislation was passed with stunning swiftness by unanimous voice votes in a House and Senate that seemed to have learned the political power of mainstream environmentalism.

Bishop Spyridon to Head Greek Orthodox in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An American-born Greek Orthodox bishop, Metropolitan Spyridon of Italy, was named Tuesday to head the Greek Orthodox Church in the United States.

The 51-year-old metropolitan, who was born in Warren, Ohio, was formally elected Tuesday by the 12-member Synod of Bishops in Istanbul under the leadership of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew of Constantinople.

He replaces Archbishop Iakovos, who is retiring at 85. Archbishop Iakovos has been a major figure on the U.S. religious scene for 37 years.

The synod also announced that it was dividing the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America into four jurisdictions — one for Canada, centered in Toronto; one for Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, centered in Mexico City; one for South America, centered in Buenos Aires, and one in the United States, centered in New York.

Jakarta Is Tense Amid Arrests

Labor Activist Is Seized, Leftists Go Into Hiding

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Jakarta was on edge Wednesday as the government began rounding up political opponents, arrested a union official and forced leftist activists into hiding.

A military chief blamed the People's Democratic Party for days of unrest in the capital since rioting Saturday and charged the party with attempting to overthrow the government. The police said that all members of the party were wanted in connection with the riots.

Lieutenant General Syarwan Hamid said Wednesday that the party was similar in its form and objectives to the Indonesian Communist Party, which was banned after a bloody coup attempt in 1965 that was blamed largely on the Communist Party.

Members of the People's Democratic Party, a national umbrella group of workers, students and farmers, have gone into hiding. Sources close to the group said some key party leaders had fled the capital.

General Hamid repeated a threat made by the military on Tuesday that soldiers would shoot on sight anyone who disturbed the peace.

The riots, in which at least four people died and a number of buildings were burned or damaged, were sparked by a police takeover of the headquarters of the Indonesian Democracy Party. The move was meant to evict supporters of Megawati Sukarnoputri, who the government helped depose as the party leader. She had held daily free-speech forums in front of the party headquarters for nearly six weeks, until Saturday.

The riots are the boldest challenge so far against the 30-year rule of President Suharto, who seized power following chaos under his predecessor, Indonesia's founding father, President Sukarno. Mrs. Megawati is Mr. Sukarno's daughter.

Her court case challenging the government for backing a rebel congress that ousted her as the leader of the party is scheduled to begin Thursday.

Mrs. Megawati, 49, has emerged as a pro-democracy symbol in Indonesia and is seen as a serious potential challenger to Mr. Suharto in the 1998 presidential elections.

Political activists said that her supporters were likely to gather at the central Jakarta district court building, which could be a trigger for fresh turmoil.

One of those arrested late Tuesday night was Muchtar Pakpahan, the head of the Indonesian Labor Welfare Union, which is not recognized by the government.

Political analysts said the arrest of the labor leader, a fierce critic of the government, and military comments that the riots were part of a communist plot to destabilize the country could be the starting point of a general government crackdown on dissent.

"It is the perfect occasion," said a diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity. "I wouldn't exclude the possibility that they will take in everybody who is critical."

"The government is afraid of anyone who has mass appeal," said a political commentator, Arief Budiman. "The government is clever enough to use this opportunity to silence all critics."

The warrant for Mr. Pakpahan's arrest, a copy of which was given to Reuters, said he was wanted as part of an investigation into allegedly subversive activities of Budiman Sudjatmiko, a leader of the People's Democratic Party, and his group's members.

The maximum penalty for subversion in Indonesia is death.

Officials at the attorney general's office declined to either confirm or deny Mr. Pakpahan's detention.

The political turmoil in Indonesia is generating concern in neighboring countries, wary of what will emerge after Mr. Suharto's long and familiar rule over Southeast Asia's largest nation.

Diplomats and analysts said the weekend riots heightened fears of instability in the country, long a bedrock of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Indonesia, whose 200 million people inhabit an archipelago straddling the region, is regarded as a big brother within ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

While ASEAN capitals have kept silent on the turmoil in accordance with their mutual noninterference rule, they have stepped up their watch on political developments in Jakarta, diplomats said.

"That calm has returned to Jakarta will be greeted with relief not only by most Indonesians, but also by Indonesia's friends in the region and beyond," the Straits Times of Singapore said in an editorial Wednesday. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Korea Floods Sweep Arms and Crops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korean troops searched Wednesday for tons of ammunition and weapons swept away by torrential rains, while international relief workers said the flooding has pushed North Korea to the verge of famine.

South Korea's military said it lost 864 tons of artillery shells, land mines, grenades and other ammunition during floods that triggered landslides and swept through a dozen towns north of Seoul last week.

"Many army troops are now engaged in a search for ammunition," a Defense Ministry spokesman said. "The army is also checking the unconfirmed minefields along the Demilitarized Zone to find out if mines had been swept away by floods."

He said there had been no reports of accidents caused by the missing munitions.

An Interior Ministry official said at least 68 people, including 49 soldiers, had been killed and 18 were missing or feared dead in the floods that hit the country's northern areas from last Friday to Sunday.

South Korea has suffered an estimated 199.7 billion won ($246 million) in damage from the floods, the official said.

The floods have inundated 260 roads and bridges and 123 buildings, leaving 28,560 people homeless and flooding farmland, the official said.

In North Korea, raging floods have destroyed thousands of hectares of desperately needed crops and could cut harvests, aid workers in Pyongyang said Wednesday. North Korean officials in hard-hit areas were struggling to assess the damage, they said.

In one area near the border with South Korea, officials reported at least 11 deaths and estimated that 400 homes had been destroyed, said Geoff Dennis of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

"It's on a knife edge," he added, referring to the gravity of the situation.

In Rome, the United Nations World Food Program said the number of dead from the floods may be in the hundreds and many would be left homeless.

A Western diplomat in Hong Kong said Hwanghae, one of North Korea's main grain producing regions, had been hit by some of the heaviest rains to scourge the ravaged country this year.

Pyongyang state media said this week that flooding in the last month had caused huge damage and heavy loss of life around North Korea, which has lived with the threat of widespread famine since catastrophic floods decimated harvests last year.

Robert Hauser, the World Food Program country director for North Korea, said it was too soon to judge the total scale of the damage to crops but said the organization would try to ensure that victims of the new floods were included in its food aid program.

"It is very clear that some percentage of the crop will just not happen," Mr. Hauser said by telephone from Pyongyang. "Crops at this stage can only survive three days under water.

"It's the rainy season — that's something good usually," he said, "but this year it has turned sour." *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

Agence France-Presse

FLEEING THE FLOODS — Peasants outside makeshift houses near Sanzhou in China's Hubei Province on Wednesday after escaping floods that have devastated widespread parts of central and southern China.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Agence France-Presse

OLD WOUNDS — South Koreans protesting outside the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on Wednesday against Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto's visit to a shrine to pray for Japan's war dead, including war criminals.

Indian Ferry Sinks; 42 Dead

GUWAHATI, India — At least 42 people were feared dead Wednesday after a ferry capsized in a remote Indian river near the Chinese border.

Rescue teams recovered eight bodies after the accident Tuesday on the Noa Dihing river in the Tinsukia district of the state of Assam. The rescue operation was then called off because of the strong current.

At least 70 people were on board when the ferry sank in the monsoon-swollen river. Some of passengers and crew were able swim ashore. *(Reuters)*

Tokyo Will Relax Residency Rule

TOKYO — Japan is relaxing immigration rules to make it easier for foreigners with children born to a Japanese parent to acquire renewable one-year residency permits, Justice Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The new rule will enable foreigners widowed or divorced from their Japanese spouses to remain in Japan as long-term residents, the officials said.

"We have decided to broaden the scope of permission," an official at the immigration bureau said, explaining that previous approvals were on a "case-by-case basis," a term that usually means an arbitrary decision. *(AFP)*

Rao Spared Court Appearance

NEW DELHI —The Supreme Court on Wednesday exempted former Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao from appearing before a magistrate this week in connection with a fraud case.

The court, in response to an appeal filed by Mr. Rao, said he would not have to appear as scheduled Friday before a municipal magistrate, Prem Kumar. But the court left open the possibility that the 75-year-old Congress Party leader may be required to appear before the magistrate at a later date.

Magistrate Kumar on July 9 named Mr. Rao a co-defendant in the fraud case filed by a London-based Indian businessman and issued a summons ordering him to appear on Friday.

Mr. Rao challenged the summons in the courts and is seeking to have his name dropped from the case. The Supreme Court said Wednesday it would hear Mr. Rao's appeal on Aug. 12. *(AFP)*

2 Arrests in Pakistan Bombings

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Investigators have arrested two men suspected of involvement in recent bomb blasts, including an explosion at a major airport, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said Wednesday.

"We have arrested two terrorists and investigation has proved beyond doubt that a foreign hand was behind recent acts of terrorism in Punjab province," the official Associated Press of Pakistan quoted Miss Bhutto as saying.

Speaking at Terraki in Punjab after inaugurating a bridge, the prime minister said the suspects had confessed to carrying out a bombing at Lahore international airport on July 22, an explosion that killed six people and wounded at least 60. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Enkhbayar, the new general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, commenting on the party's defeat in last month's election after seven decades of holding power: "We did a bad job and lost. But if after this loss we can work well and get to the next elections, there will be a chance for us to come to power again." *(Reuters)*

Manuel Marin, European Commission vice president, commenting on the relations between Europe and Asia: "What we have to do is find a very flexible approach, a very pragmatic approach if we want to overcome some of the difficulties we have. The solution may be to recognize that we are different." *(AFP)*

Tiny Islands Sorely Tax 3 Nations

By Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Two weeks ago, a small group of Japanese ultranationalists built a small aluminum lighthouse on an uninhabited island in the East China Sea, infuriating hundreds of Taiwanese fishermen as well as the governments in Taipei and Beijing.

The outrage following this symbolic act of defiance, and Japan's official claim of sovereignty over the island, has escalated into a diplomatic headache for three Asian governments that have chilly relations on the best of days.

All three governments claim ownership of the group of islands where the light tower was built. The Japanese call them the Senkaku Islands, and they are known as the Diaoyu Isles by China and Taiwan. While some of the dispute is simply raw nationalism, it is also economic: The five islands and three reefs are surrounded by rich fishing grounds and potentially lucrative reserves of oil and natural gas.

Taiwanese fishermen live closest to the islands, and hundreds of them earn much of their livelihood fishing in nearby waters. China claims it has owned the islands for centuries. And the Japanese government insists it owns the islands because it occupied them before World War II. Japan was forced to relinquish Taiwan after the war, but the deserted islands were part of a package of islands, including Okinawa, that the United States turned over to Japan in 1972.

Diplomats in Japan say the potential value of the oil and natural gas reserves believed to lie beneath the islands makes the situation volatile. They say the dispute could quickly turn nasty when huge potential profits combine with complicated historical tensions, including Taiwan's lingering bitterness at being occupied by Japan.

Japanese officials say China and Taiwan showed little interest in the islands until an academic study in 1978 showed that there might be oil and gas nearby. Since then, the international dispute has simmered. Japanese officials were infuriated earlier this year when Chinese vessels were spotted near the islands doing exploratory tests for oil.

"This is a serious matter," said Cy Y. Chang, a spokesman for Taiwan's Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Tokyo. He said Taiwanese fishermen and others were so upset about the lighthouse and Japan's insistence on sovereignty that a protest rally is planned in Taipei Aug. 5. He said these protesters may send 100 or more boats to the islands to demonstrate their claim.

Officials in Taiwan's National Assembly have also threatened that Taipei could "use its fist to take back the islands." And the spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Chui Tiankai, said in Beijing that the lighthouse "constitutes a serious encroachment on China's territorial sovereignty."

If a flotilla of Taiwanese protesters attempts to land on the island, "we will ask them to leave," said Yoshihiro Umeda, chief spokesman for Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Agency. "I cannot tell you right now what we will do if they don't obey that warning."

A Japanese government official, who asked not to be identified, said the issue was an extremely sensitive matter that Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto's government does not want highlighted.

The government "neither supports nor opposes" the activities of the Japanese Youth Federation, which built the 4.5 meter (15 foot) lighthouse, the official said. He said the tower was built on a part of the island owned by a Japanese private citizen.

"Japan's position is that this is our territory," the official said. "There is no issue about that."

Japan's Kyodo News Service, quoting unidentified government sources, reported Sunday that Japanese patrol boats have been dispatched to the vicinity of the islands. These sources said Japanese planes and ships could be used to keep the protesters away from the islands. The Maritime Self-Defense Force refused to comment on any action they were currently taking or planned to take.

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Tokyo Acts Against Food Poisoning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan adopted an "emergency action plan" Wednesday to combat the country's worst case of food poisoning in a half-century, about two and a half weeks after the biggest outbreak of the deadly bacterial infection.

But with the number of people seriously or critically ill continuing to decline sharply and new infections largely stable, the measures against the O-157 colon bacillus appeared to be too little too late.

Across the country, the illness brought on by the bacteria has killed seven persons and infected close to 9,000 others. The biggest single outbreak occurred in mid-July in the western city of Sakai, where 6,500 people have come down with the food poisoning. Officials said that 21 people were seriously ill with the infection on Wednesday evening, down from 28 cases on Tuesday evening. Those listed as being in critical condition dropped from 13 cases to 12 over the same period.

Among the measures adopted Wednesday were plans to distribute 40 million pamphlets to households across Japan, in addition to manuals to advise doctors how to treat the infection. Sanitary controls on school lunches, believed to have been the cause of the outbreak, will also be imposed.

But the Council on Public Health, made up of medical experts and Health Ministry officials, stopped short of demanding that patients be moved to isolation wards, the strictest step that could be taken under the 1897 Infectious Disease Prevention Act.

Health Minister Naoto Kan is expected to make a final decision next week to declare the infection with the O-157 bacillus a "designated contagious disease," government sources said. If it is declared contagious, people suspected of carrying the disease will be required to undergo medical examinations.

The head of the Japanese Defense Agency, Hideo Usui, reportedly said at the meeting that "considering the gravity and urgency of the case," the military's anti-germ warfare unit was now ready to provide support to prevent the spread of the infection. *(AFP, Reuters)*

CORRECTION
Due to a printing problem, the last sentence of the main article in the Sponsored Section on "Privatization in Ghana" was incomplete. It should have read: "We have put into place systems and procedures which are enabling the divestiture program to produce real results," says the DIC's Mr. Agbodo, who is determined to build what he calls 'a new partnership between government and the private sector.'"

Freed Filipino Maid Goes Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — A teenage Philippine maid flew home to Manila on Wednesday as she was set free after two years in jail and 100 lashes of the cane for killing her United Arab Emirates employer whom she said raped her.

Sarah Balabagan had been condemned to death in September 1995, but the sentence was commuted to 100 lashes of the cane and one year in prison, in addition to the year she served after stabbing her 70-year-old employer in July 1994.

Pressured by an emotional public backlash triggered by the hanging in Singapore in March 1995 of a maid, Flor Contemplacion, the government of President Fidel Ramos launched a campaign to save Miss Balabagan. *(AFP, Reuters)*

صكذا من الأصل

In Serbian Bosnia, the Opposition Cringes

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

TESLIC, Bosnia-Herzegovina — To meet the main political opponents of the Bosnian Serb ruling party in this town, one must slip by a police checkpoint to get to a private house on a street that is lined with trees but canopied with fear.

After making contact there, a talk is arranged with one leader. Once the visitor is screened, a meeting follows with other leaders. Voices are kept low, eyes constantly dart to the street, and one of the men bursts into tears when telling about the pressure they are all feeling.

These are men who have survived years of extreme nationalism and "ethnic cleansing" that forced their friends and themselves into silence.

Teslic is like many towns where reform elements hope that they will somehow prevail against the Bosnia Serb power structure in approaching elections. So the town represents a sort of barometer of how the moderate Bosnian Serb populace may expect to fare in the voting, on Sept. 14. And as fanciful as it may seem, many dare to speak optimistically.

The opposition figures here are confronting a monolithic power structure that controls this town and most of the territory of the Bosnian Serbs, foreign diplomats say.

That structure, the diplomats say, is made up of the ruling party, the local police, a few civilian officials, and the more nationalist elements of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

It takes only a few people to control the town and the county around it. The common estimate is that five or six men, well placed and willing to use violence, have been enough.

People who oppose them talk of beatings and of bombings of their homes and businesses. They say that thugs attack participants at opposition political gatherings while police officers watch. And they speak of telephone calls that keep them nervous for days because threats can be carried out with impunity.

"In our town these days, when someone calls you a disloyal Serbian or an enemy of the Serbian people, you know that he is justifying violence against you," said one Serb.

To these assertions the president of the local office of the ruling party, the Serbian Democratic Party, Teso Ristic, responded with a dismissive wave of the hand.

"Our opponents have no support, so they are looking for a way to explain their defeat in the elections," he said. As to the allegations of intimidation against moderate opponents, he said, "The people just don't like them, and the police can't always protect them."

The men who run things assumed control at the outset of the war four years ago, preaching xenophobia and calling themselves the true leaders of the Serbian people in this area of north central Bosnia.

According to many townspeople and NATO officers, they used their power to intimidate and silence the moderate Serbs, who constituted the majority, and to expel most of the Muslims and Croats.

Then, as the leaders of the party and local government, they expropriated abandoned businesses and farms, and distributed them among their supporters. They also took control of local state-owned businesses, which they are now hoping to sell.

"From the outside, the struggle is only politics — who will be the next mayor, and so on," a NATO officer said. "But that's just the beginning. The current leaders have nearly complete economic control. If they lose the election, they lose all that too."

The ruling party is the supreme power, according to townspeople. They say the party, which is tightly controlled by senior politicians, placed one or two men in charge of its local branch, and appointed their own people to the local police and the city government.

A Serbian Orthodox priest, feared even by Serbs because of his reputation for violence, is said to have considerable power in the group.

Intelligence analysts of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization describe the men as forming an unofficial but authoritarian council that arrives at decisions jointly.

Townspeople say that sometimes the decisions carry the legal patina of a government ruling, such as the recent dismissals of a number of moderate Serbs who were executives of state-owned factories.

But at other times, such as when a decision was made to force some remaining Muslims to flee the area, it was carried out by toughs organized by an important member of the party, according to opposition leaders and UN officials.

And when the council chose to use violence after finding that their opponents were gaining strength, it turned to a band of 12 to 15 men who follow orders from the priest, according to opposition politicians.

"The police tell us they can't guarantee there won't be anyone hurt if we hold a rally," said one organizer. "We all know what that means."

Yet, before the war the Serbian, Croatian and Muslim residents of Teslic got along well, according to townspeople.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

German Doctors Set Sails

With serious shortages of physicians in Britain and Denmark, and a surplus in Germany, a flow of young M.D.s is developing. In Britain, the number of medical school graduates has been far too low to meet demand, leading to 120-hour workweeks for many physicians. An estimated 10,500 foreign doctors will be needed over the next 20 years, reports the weekly Der Spiegel.

Germany has the opposite problem. Government attempts to contain medical spending have left 10,000 mostly young physicians without work.

Same thing in Denmark, where hundreds of foreign doctors are needed. "I advertised 11 times in Sweden, with no result," said Niels Thorsgaard, chief physician at the Herning hospital. "I placed one ad in Germany and got 127 replies." Despite predictable language problems, most of the recruits appear happy. Dr. Thomas Reichhelm, 32, who has an idyllic house, with pool, in Canterbury, asks: "Where in Germany could I get something like this for 150,000 marks ($100,000)?"

Around Europe

The conservative Spanish government of José María Aznar is ending the subsidies that helped keep the filmmaking community alive. It is also dropping quotas that required Spanish theaters to show a certain number of Spanish films. Culture Ministry officials like Miguel Angel Cortès say those protectionist practices made "the last 13 years the worst in the history of Spanish cinema." Others disagree. While annual production of feature-length films has dropped dramatically, they say overall quality has risen, as exemplified by internationally successful filmmakers like Pedro Almodóvar and Fernando Trueba. Young directors are bracing themselves for the changes.

With French education authorities pushing for test scorers to show greater indulgence, high school seniors scored a record success rate of 76 percent this year on the baccalaureate exam, up from 71 percent three years ago. Many say the Education Ministry is doing young people no favors, merely delaying failure to university years.

The owner of a building materials shop in Bavaria came up with a clever idea to counter the high costs of shoplifting. Upon arrival in Heinz Boxreiter's store, each customer is asked to step on special scales, which issue a computerized card indicating precise weight. Upon departure, the weighing is repeated. If a difference of more than 20 grams is detected, a voice asks: "Would you like to place anything else on the belt?" In six months of experimentation, only one person has even tried to steal anything — and he was caught by Herr Boxreiter's scales of justice.

International Herald Tribune

Bosnia Force Gets A New Commander

The Associated Press

NAPLES — Leighton W. Smith, the American admiral who planned and carried out the NATO-led peacekeeping deployment in Bosnia, passed on command Wednesday to his successor, six weeks before the country's crucial date with elections.

Taking up the dual mantle of chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southern European forces and the U.S. Navy in Europe was Admiral T. Joseph Lopez, a former senior navy planner at the Pentagon.

In a ceremony at the NATO base here, Admiral Smith was praised for bringing peace to the former Yugoslav republic.

He said he was proud of the accomplishment, but left with what appeared to be a parting shot at critics who said he did not do enough to capture Bosnian Serb leaders indicted as war criminals.

"Those who shout loudest for this or that action are those who have the least responsibility for the consequences of those actions," Admiral Smith said he told his replacement.

Admiral Smith repeatedly has said that it was not the NATO force's mandate to purse accused war criminals, but only to arrest them if encountered.

"I'm quite content with the mandate we have," Admiral Lopez said later.

Under Admiral Smith, the NATO force has been successful in separating warring Bosnian Serbs and the Muslim-Croat alliance. It has opened roads, bridges and allowed for more freedom of movement. The next major step is a vote Sept. 14 for a collective presidency, legislature and local councils.

Admiral Lopez, 56, was to leave for Sarajevo on Wednesday afternoon for a round of consultations. A former senior aide to then-Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, Admiral Lopez previously was deputy navy operations chief for resources, warfare requirements and assessments.

■ Envoy Opens Talks

John C. Kornblum, a U.S. assistant secretary of state, on Wednesday began another trouble-shooting mission in Bosnia, focusing on indicted Serbian war criminals and tensions in Bosnia's Muslim-Croat federation, Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

Mr. Kornblum met with President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia in Sarajevo and then went to Pale for talks with Bosnian Serb leaders.

He was expected to press Serbian officials to ensure that the former Bosnian Serb president, Radovan Karadzic, who has been indicted by a United Nations war crimes tribunal, was honoring a pact brokered earlier this month to stay out of politics.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Inquiry at Paris's City Hall

PARIS — The city hall denied Wednesday a newspaper report that two of its employees destroyed documents ahead of a possible visit by a magistrate leading a corruption inquiry that could embarrass the governing Gaullist Party.

Le Canard Enchainé reported that the two employees were questioned by Judge Eric Halphen, who is investigating allegations of kickbacks to the Gaullists, led by President Jacques Chirac. The newspaper said the two employees had admitted obeying orders to destroy a series of documents and computer records.

"The city hall categorically denies the allegations published in the press," the mayor's office said in a statement.

The newspaper said the documents concerned Mr. Chirac's administration, not that of his successor, Mayor Jean Tiberi, and entailed lists of 300 allegedly fictitious employees paid by city hall. *(Reuters)*

Austria Rightists Gain Ground

VIENNA — Austria's far-right Freedom Party is gaining ground against its rivals and threatens to replace the conservative People's Party as the country's second most popular grouping, a survey indicated Wednesday.

The Freedom Party commands 24 percent support, while the People's Party has 25 percent, the survey conducted by the Gallup Institute said. *(Reuters)*

Neo-Nazis Call for Hess Rallies

BONN — German neo-Nazis have applied to hold more than 100 marches across the country to commemorate Adolf Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess.

Meanwhile, the police were massing in Hannover to block a banned left-wing rally this weekend, officials said Wednesday. The neo-Nazis have asked for permission to march on the Aug. 17 anniversary of Hess's suicide in Berlin's Spandau prison in 1987. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of the veterinary committee to discuss Agriculture Commissioner Franz Fischler's proposal to exclude bovine and goat offal and nervous tissue from the food chain.

BANGKOK: Emma Bonino, the humanitarian aid commissioner, visits Thailand. She will then go to Cambodia and India, where she will meet the Dalai Lama.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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A Weak Nuclear Deal

After one final underground blast this week, China has decided to suspend further nuclear weapons testing. This belated but welcome decision means that all five declared nuclear powers are now observing a voluntary moratorium. But the chance of converting this suspension into a binding treaty is rapidly receding, in large measure because of unwise and unnecessary bargaining concessions by the Clinton administration.

Regrettably, Washington, in haste to seal an acceptable compromise on issues like verification for a September signing ceremony, accepted language that makes it unlikely that the agreement will come into effect any time soon. Verification provisions will not matter if the treaty fails to become legally enforceable. With a more concerted diplomatic effort, the administration could have prevailed on both points.

The administration stumbled on the issue of how many nations must accept the treaty before it becomes legally binding. Washington long insisted that the treaty should come into force once a sufficient number of countries, say 40 to 65, including the five nuclear powers, had ratified it. But several countries less enthusiastic about a binding test ban, led by Britain and including Russia and China, insisted on approval by three potential nuclear powers, India, Pakistan and Israel.

That requirement is a treaty-stopper. Israel accepts the treaty as it stands. India says it will not sign unless concrete steps toward nuclear disarmament are added, which will not happen. Pakistan says it will not sign if India does not. Rather than see itself cast as the obstacle to putting the treaty into effect, India now threatens to tie up the current round of negotiations indefinitely.

Clearly, the treaty would be stronger if India signed. But the best way to win its agreement is to get the verification and enforcement system up and running and then count on international pressure to compel India to go along.

The Clinton administration has waged an admirably tough fight for strong verification provisions, including the use of American intelligence satellite observations. These procedures now seem likely to be included in the treaty text. But the administration has failed to use all the diplomatic leverage at its disposal to win the fight over ratification requirements.

Surely Britain, whose nuclear program is largely dependent on U.S. cooperation, could have been swayed. Russia, too, might have come along, now that its presidential election is over and it seems to be taking a more conciliatory foreign policy line. China has demonstrated repeatedly that it does not care to stand alone on nuclear testing issues. As long as its provisions on verification remain intact, even a treaty that has no legal force would mark a gain over no treaty. But it is far less than what the administration might have achieved.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trust the FBI?

As the Clinton White House and Republicans in Congress play "gotcha" with each other over the improper use of sensitive background investigation files, their political gamesmanship risks overshadowing a serious question that has emerged concerning the FBI. Do FBI agents falsify interviews that they claim to have conducted? It is a troubling issue, and here is why we ask.

Last week Representative William Clinger, Republican of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Government Reform Committee, took to the House floor and disclosed that an FBI background investigation of former White House personnel security chief Craig Livingstone contained a 1993 interview with then White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum conducted by FBI agent Dennis Sculimbrene. In it, Mr. Nussbaum is reported as saying that Mr. Livingstone had come "highly recommended to him" by Hillary Rodham Clinton. Agent Sculimbrene also reported that Mr. Nussbaum had said Mrs. Clinton had known Mr. Livingstone's mother "for a longer period of time."

Mr. Nussbaum, who earlier told Congress under oath that he never had discussed Mr. Livingstone with Mrs. Clinton, issued a statement denying that he had made any such remarks to Agent Sculimbrene. Mrs. Clinton also said she hardly knew Craig Livingstone, had nothing to do with his being hired and did not know his mother, Gloria Livingstone. Mrs. Livingstone issued a statement that she doesn't know the first lady and never has met or spoken with her. The accuracy of Agent Sculimbrene's report, therefore, is in question and raises a major concern.

The fact that another FBI agent — Halbert Gary Harlow, who assisted with White House background checks in 1994 and 1995 — was charged and eventually convicted last year of falsifying at least 50 interviews that he claimed to have conducted is a shocking indication that false FBI reporting can occur. Each year the FBI probes scores of citizens to help determine their suitability for government posts. Little wonder that the specter of an FBI agent reporting a conversation that never took place is chilling.

FBI officials are to testify before the House Government Reform Committee. Expect a Democratic rumpus over whether Representative Clinger was right or wrong to divulge information from Craig Livingstone's FBI file on the House floor. The chairman had been invited to review the file by FBI Director Louis Freeh. But the White House and its congressional defenders contend that the chairman divulged restricted information that was false.

Look, too, for Republican countercharges that the FBI improperly tipped off the White House about Agent Sculimbrene's potentially damaging interview with Mr. Nussbaum just prior to Representative Clinger's review of Mr. Livingstone's file. Republicans also will assert that two FBI agents went to Agent Sculimbrene's home in an attempt to intimidate him.

All of those accusations deserve responses. But in light of what is known, an equally large question deserves answering. Can FBI background investigators be trusted?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

One Last Leap

It seems ages ago that Carl Lewis started winning Olympic events. Actually, it was ages ago — 1984. The Olympics were in Los Angeles, there was still a Soviet Union to boycott the Games, and Ronald Reagan was running for re-election on a "morning in America" theme. It was also the fine morning in the career of Carl Lewis, a very self-assured young man who seemed capable of doing anything in some of the classic Olympic competitions that involved running short distances and jumping long ones.

He won four gold medals that year. Unlike most who excel in those explosive events, he came back not just for the next Olympics (in Seoul), where he won two gold medals, but for the 1992 Games in Barcelona, where he won two more. This sort of career is one of the fruits of professionalism: since the Games ended their purportedly amateur status, many athletes have been able to make a living at their sports and keep pursuing them into later years. As Mr. Lewis puts it, "You want this Olympic experience to last forever." That is why so many people in their 30s made it into the Atlanta Games this year.

Carl Lewis is 35 now, and in the pre-Olympic trials he failed to qualify for the American team in any of the running events he once dominated. He did, however, make it for the long jump, an event apparently suitable for older men in which you race along a narrow runway at top speed, try to hit a little marker board squarely without looking down at it, and launch yourself into the air. On Sunday, he stood 15th in the event — not good enough to make the finals — and had one jump left. Astonishingly, he leaped all the way to first. Then on Monday, on his third jump, he hit 8.50 meters and won the gold medal.

As it happened, the great runner Michael Johnson, who hopes to become the first man ever to win both the 200 and 400 meter races in the Olympics, had just cruised to victory in the 400 when he was upstaged by the celebrations of the ever irrepressible Carl Lewis. Later he expressed a little irritation at Mr. Lewis's still "trying to be the premier athlete in track and field" after all these years. Patience, someone should tell him, you're only 28. These days, that's barely mid-morning.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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The Anti-Terror Prescription Is for Cool Resolve

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — For a moment, at least, the terrorists appeared to have succeeded. U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno told Tuesday's eight-nation Paris conference on what to do about it that "terrorism is designed to send a loud message from a small voice."

Certainly, the Atlanta bomb resonated immediately around the world. The Olympics guaranteed that. But what was the message? Maybe no more than to prove that societies are vulnerable and that modern communications can magnify a frightening incident into a huge disaster. One person was killed, another died of heart failure and more than a hundred were more or less seriously injured.

It does look as if the TWA 800 tragedy was caused by a bomb. Two hundred and thirty people were killed. But no one has claimed responsibility, so it has served to spread terror without even focusing on anybody's perverse cause or mad determination.

This in no way diminishes the anger and sadness after such wanton attacks. But it should be a reminder that public fortitude, some sense of proportion, plus official resolve to punish and prevent are necessary in this peculiar world of common needs and special hates.

Consider the poor Algerian athlete who told Le Monde's correspondent at the Atlanta Olympic Village, when asked of his fears in the city: "We're used to strokes of luck and bad luck. At home, death follows us every day. Of course, this attack was sad and disgusting. But compared to what we live with in Algeria ... " He didn't need to finish the sentence.

French Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette recited a symbolic list at Tuesday's Paris conference — "Catalonia, Moscow, Manchester, Sri Lanka." He could have gone on and on. The conference had been convoked by the Lyon summit last month because what Mr. de Charette called the "eight most important countries in the world" have recognized that they have to cooperate to foil such crimes. No country can be confident of doing it alone.

The ministers issued a list of measures, mostly involving air transport and police action, and hinted that they have decided on more which they don't want to reveal so as not to alert further would-be perpetrators. But it seemed more soothing than convincing.

We have had to get used to metal detectors and identity checks and assorted searches, and no doubt we will learn to adjust to more inconveniences in traveling and visiting public places, for safety's sake. But the advances in technology and mobility of everything — people, money, information—do bring a new vulnerability that malefactors can exploit.

As a commentator said of the TWA crash, "We may have the smart bombs, but they still have dumb bombs."

That isn't a reason to be struck dumb, or to succumb to ill-considered forms of repression that would undermine the vitality of societies that terrorists are trying to cow or paralyze. The risks are getting greater, with new forms of warfare that can spread into vicious hands, as the Tokyo subway gas attack made evident. They can and must be resisted, but with sobriety and without the illusion that we can expect perfect safeguards.

State-sponsored terrorism is a special category that other states can and do especially denounce, in the name of the state system, which confers the claim to sovereignty but implies responsibility. There is so much disagreement on how to respond that the Paris eight avoided even discussing the question, so that they could announce that they were "united in our desire to defeat" terrorism, in Ms. Reno's words.

The United States wants to impose trade sanctions on Iraq, Iran, Libya and Sudan, and to force the other countries to follow suit by domestic legal action. The others are dubious, no doubt because they want the trade but also because they don't think that these means would serve the precise end of depriving the terrorists of money and sanctuary.

They are at least partly right. The "Afghanis," militant Muslims from many lands trained and funded with U.S. sponsorship to fight the Soviets, have become an unintended core of a scourge that U.S. sanctions won't eliminate.

Maybe that is spilt milk. Rage now will not repair the damage. More care, more cooperation, more disdain for the notion that there is anything "heroic" or "patriotic" in random murder and destruction for any cause will help. These are crimes, not political expression.

And even then, there will be need for cool refusal to be terrorized, so that life goes on. As the Olympics are doing, to the credit of all involved.

© Flora Lewis.

Indonesia: Political Insecurity Linked to a Sense of Injustice

By Hilton L. Root

This is the first of two articles.

MANILA — The recent riots in Jakarta expose Indonesia's tenuous political security. For the first time in many years, opposition to President Suharto's "New Order" government have a rallying point.

The removal, by pro-government forces in late June, of Megawati Sukarnoputri as chair of the Indonesia Democratic Party, one of three political groups authorized by the state, has acted as a catalyst.

Uncertainty about the health of Mr. Suharto, who is 75, has added to the nervousness. Political insecurity caused stocks and the value of the currency to fall sharply this week.

The insecurity is rooted in a pervasive sense of injustice and resentment that can directly affect the economic prospects of the country's largest firms, most of which are controlled by friends and relatives of Mr. Suharto or by the ethnic Chinese minority.

But why do fissures suddenly open up when average per capita income has reached $1,000 and statistics suggest that living standards for many Indonesians have greatly improved in the last couple of decades while the number living in absolute poverty has fallen sharply?

In the late 1960s, Indonesia appeared to be a broken-backed country with little hope of recovery. The support of the armed forces was necessary to sustain Mr. Suharto's rise to power because Indonesia lacked most of the institutional foundations of a modern state.

Working closely with the military, he and his government of economists and technocrats were able to keep an ethnically diverse and geographically dispersed island nation together. Stability helped produce economic growth in a country rich in natural resources.

Eventually the administration's political power and control over local administration were leveraged into economic power with the help of a regulatory maze that required would-be entrepreneurs to seek out fixers with good political connections. These entrepreneurs generally emerged from among the Chinese who had dominated business since Dutch colonial times.

Chinese provided the capital and commercial expertise, the military officers the regulatory privileges. This very lucrative partnership left many senior officers financially secure.

Chinese, who are no more than 3 percent of the population, now control more than 70 percent of non-landed wealth.

The importance of fixers diminished when the export-oriented trading sectors were deregulated in the mid-1980s. But the key role of the armed forces in the fortunes of the Chinese did not diminish. Their authority is needed more than ever to deter labor unrest.

Resentment of the wealth acquired through political patronage by both groups contributes to Mrs. Megawati's support. The young, more professional officers figure prominently in her potential constituency.

Some Chinese fear the Indonesia Democratic Party's close ties with the country's largest Muslim organization because they see such an alliance as another potential challenge to their economic dominance. More than 80 percent of Indonesia's population of some 200 million professes adherence to Islam.

Chinese firms depend on informal networks to power brokers and must defend themselves from arbitrary tax levies and ad hoc regulations. As a result, many have secretive ownership structures and accounting methods. Such practices do not inspire confidence among outsiders, hence shares in the companies are not easily sold to the public.

The writer, a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, is author of "Small Countries, Big Lessons: Governance and the Rise of East Asia." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Israel: Keeping an Eye on Wall Street and the Arab Street

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — During the Israeli election campaign there was one commercial that Likud used every night on television. It was the sound of breaking glass, simulating the sound of a terrorist incident, followed by old news footage of Yasser Arafat and Shimon Peres walking hand-in-hand.

I don't think we'll be seeing that commercial anymore. Last week, Foreign Minister David Levy went to the Gaza Strip and warmly shook hands with Mr. Arafat on behalf of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's new government. As Israeli commentators noted the next day, there was no sound of broken glass.

The sound you do hear these days is of Mr. Netanyahu bumping up against the reality of the peace process. So far he seems to be trying to avoid doing anything that would derail it, while at the same time avoiding anything that might advance it and split his right-wing party. He is probing for how far he can go toward implementing his campaign rhetoric without blowing up the peace process that has brought Israelis so many economic benefits and openings to the world, which they don't want to sacrifice.

Only when he finishes probing and starts making decisions, or faces a crisis, will we know if he is just a more articulate version of Yitzhak Shamir, only looking for ways to stand still, or if he is a Menachem Begin, capable of historic decisions even though they might cause splits within his party and people.

Mr. Netanyahu's evolution will be shaped in large part by Wall Street and the Arab street.

He presented himself in the United States as an apostle of free market capitalism and privatization, eager to sell off state-owned companies to global and local investors. What he has not thought through is how to privatize Israel's economy while nationalizing its politics.

Privatization requires Israel to be connected to the global market and have a stable political environment that attracts foreign investors. Nationalizing Israel's politics — by freezing the peace process, building new settlements and shunning Mr. Arafat — would lead to renewed friction between Israelis and Arabs.

The reason the vast majority of Israel's business leaders voted against Mr. Netanyahu was because they understood how important the peace process has been for their country. The economy grew at a stunning rate of 7.1 percent in 1995. Last year it attracted $2 billion in foreign investment, triple the year before.

Since Mr. Netanyahu's election the Tel Aviv stock market has lost 16 percent of its value, largely because of investor uncertainty about his economic policies, and concerns that his global economics will clash with his nationalistic politics. Israeli companies cannot afford that sort of uncertainty.

In the first five months of this year, Israeli companies raised about $900 million for new investment. Some 75 percent had to come from Wall Street, because there isn't enough local capital. Israel cannot keep growing at its current pace without Wall Street, and Wall Street wants stability. You're not going to have that without a meaningful peace process.

Yes, violence will also attend any peace process. We have seen that. But terrorism under Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres never really shook the Tel Aviv stock market, because investors viewed it as going against the trend of events. But if violence erupts again now, with no peace process in sight, it will be viewed by many investors as a harbinger of things to come, and it could have a very negative economic impact.

As for the Arab street, Mr. Netanyahu seems to believe that military superiority over the Arab states will eventually lead to Arab passivity, and to a peace process based on "peace for peace" instead of "land for peace." Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan had a similar view after the 1967 victory. The 1973 war cured them of it. Yitzhak Shamir and Ariel Sharon peddled the same illusion after Israel evicted the PLO from Lebanon in 1982. That led to the intifada.

Sooner or later, if the feeling takes hold that this government does not want to treat Arabs with equality or keep open the prospect of land for peace, there will be a reaction. It may not be from the Arab governments. It will simply erupt from below, and it will spoil the tranquillity of both Israel and America — sort of like the sound of breaking glass.

The New York Times.

Britain: Sacrificing the World Service to a Tabloid Agenda

By Philip Bowring

LONDON — The BBC's austere and single-minded director-general, John Birt, has sprung on the World Service a plan to save money by separating its foreign language services from its English ones. These will be merged with domestic operations and transferred from Bush House in central London to a semi-suburban location. At the same time, commissioning and production functions will be separated.

The decision has outraged the World Service and brought together a coalition of the great and the good, from the liberal left as well as establishment Conservatives, to defend an institution that is revered more overseas than at home. The Guardian has been running a front-page "Save the World Service" campaign that has attracted support from foreign as well as British dignitaries, past and present freedom fighters and a few of the remaining Blimps.

It is easy to be nostalgic about the World Service, particularly if one is an expatriate Briton and a journalist whose appreciation of it dates back to learning of the assassination of President John Kennedy while on a train which had broken down between Tendelti and Umm Ruwaba in central Sudan.

One must beware, too, of the British instinct to preserve and embalm anything old. Mr. Birt may genuinely believe that his moves will allow program standards to be maintained while enabling more money to be spent on delivery as technology changes.

However, the World Service issue says much about Britain's inward-looking mentality, the retreat into petty Little Englander mind-set that was demonstrated by the beef crisis. In the first place, there is astonishing lack of appreciation that the World Service is one of a dwindling number of British institutions which add to the nation's prestige abroad.

The principal blame for the crisis now facing it lies not with Mr. Birt but with Britain's most powerful ministries, the Treasury and the Foreign Office. The latter is directly responsible for the World Service budget. The Foreign Office itself has budget problems, but it is naturally reluctant to concede that the World Service promises a dramatically better return on taxpayers' money than do the diplomats themselves.

The Foreign Office attitude to the medium under its control perhaps should be no surprise. Twenty-five years of Asian reporting have taught this correspondent that other Western and many Asian diplomats are generally better informed and more accessible than the haughty Brits. But it is personally quite painful as a Briton and a journalist to see the World Service so little appreciated other than by its largely non-British listeners.

It is possible that the structural changes accord with the best current management theory. Supporters of Mr. Birt may reasonably ask: Why should the changes damage World Service quality? Many defenders of the status quo have simply relied on the notion that if it's not broke, don't fix it.

In fact, the danger is so large and so close that Mr. Birt could not possibly admit its existence: the abysmal quality of the BBC's domestic news services, with which the World Service will be merged.

The BBC news agenda appears increasingly set by Britain's rightfully notorious tabloid newspapers. It is suffocatingly parochial and obsessed with crime, personality and human interest stories. Television news in particular will happily ignore major international news stories if it has a tear-jerking or politically correct moralizing feature to hand, or feels a need to compete with the Sun in jingoism.

This may not be all Mr. Birt's fault. He has made some effort to emphasize the role of words rather than just pictures in news coverage. But the fact is that Britain's broadcast news presentation as well as its priorities are becoming ever more different from those that the World Service needs if it is to maintain its standards.

Separate the English-language World Service from the foreign services and it will lose touch with colleagues with fingers on national pulses around the world. Merge its program production side with the domestic, and the editorial needs of the World Service will be swamped by the very different demands of the domestic services. Even the most flexible journalists will find it impossible to serve two such different masters well.

So, out with "boring" stories on a Taliban attack on Kabul or elections in Brazil, and in with stories of how the sight of one Bosnian child was saved by the generosity of a British soldier from Sunderland ...

British media that generally follow the tabloid agenda may well find the World Service stuffy, old-fashioned, academic, elitist. But if that is what the World Service is, it is what the listeners want: unadorned news, informed analysis and a global outlook.

Her Majesty's government does not seem to understand that the World Service is one of the few global brand names that Britain owns.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Marseilles Bomb

PARIS — A great commotion was caused in Marseilles by a bomb that exploded in the doorway of a house on rue Montaux. The violent explosion blew one of the panels of the street door clean out, and the wall of the house was badly shaken. The police believe that the explosion is criminal and was probably directed against the vice-president of the Court of First Instance, or against two police agents, all of whom live in the house. The bomb was filled with large nails and loaded with dynamite.

1921: Fight Over Pact

WASHINGTON — Peace with Germany has produced war in the Republican party. For one branch of the party desires peace under the Treaty of Versailles, very materially modified, while the other, the "Old Guard" of irreconcilables who fought and won the campaign against Mr. Wilson, insists that any use of the Versailles document would be a crime against the country and an offence against themselves. This acute situation is complicated by the champions of the League of Nations who continue to insist that the only solution is peace under the League.

1946: Palestine Plan

LONDON — Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, told the House of Commons today [July 31] that, if the plan for partitioning Palestine is accepted by the Arabs and Jews and supported by the United States, 100,000 Jews will be admitted to the country in twelve months. Opening a two-day Commons debate on Palestine, Mr. Morrison outlined in full detail the proposals for partitioning of the country into four communities, with a federal government at the top.

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OPINION/LETTERS

The Impact of Terrorism On the U.S. Campaign

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The three explosions that have killed and wounded hundreds of Americans in this summer of terror will have dramatic side effects on the psychology and politics of America in a campaign season. Forget the misery index for this election. The vulnerability index is what American politicians must gauge now.

So far the pipe-bombing of Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Park, the mysterious explosion of TWA Flight 800 off Long Island and the blast that killed 19 American servicemen in Saudi Arabia have inflicted significant collateral damage in one direction: on Bob Dole's struggling presidential campaign.

These disasters and the three major international investigations they sparked deprive Mr. Dole's candidacy of the oxygen that a challenger's campaign must have to survive: free publicity in the form of news coverage. Attention is understandably elsewhere. Mr. Dole finds it even harder to get the traction his campaign lacks.

President Bill Clinton, in contrast, has been given new, unbidden opportunities to feel others' pain, to console, to grieve publicly with the victims' families — in short, to do what he does best: to reassure a nation on edge with words and heroic gestures that do not necessarily bring significant new security.

Don't get me wrong. I am not suggesting that Mr. Clinton is callously exploiting these tragedies. The nation needs reassurance, and it must come from the political leader of the country in public and dramatic form.

I doubt I was alone in experiencing a sense of general dread Saturday on learning of the Atlanta explosion. Two questions raced through my mind: Could it be linked to the TWA airliner and to the blast at the U.S. barracks in Dhahran? Could there be a still-unfolding, massive plot aimed at Americans, as Americans?

The quick police work in Atlanta that pointed to an isolated act by a domestic psychopath helped reduce that particular anxiety. The sober and painstaking investigation into the undeclared, but unmistakable, terrorist attack on TWA 800 also helped calm the public through its evident professionalism.

Beyond this admirable police work, the administration works in other ways that show that public relations have a valid and vital role to play in defusing a potential crisis of spirit.

The dispatch of Secretary of Defense William Perry to Saudi Arabia this week may turn out to be important to the investigation of the Dhahran blast and arranging the safety of the U.S. troops there. But the publicizing of his trip was intended to show the public that the administration is doing something about the Saudi blast, at the highest levels.

This need to be seen to act was also behind the president's "terrorism summit" with congressional leaders, hastily convened this week after the Atlanta explosion. Attorney General Janet Reno charged off to Paris to arrange a quick fix in international cooperation on terrorism.

After three attacks, the national focus is not on Bob Dole.

But terrorism and sanctions have long been the source of division and friction in U.S.-European cooperation. Trans-Atlantic relations are inflamed at this particular moment by U.S. efforts to establish extraterritorial jurisdiction over European trade with Cuba, Iran and Libya.

The Paris meeting gave the Europeans a new opportunity to complain bitterly about the U.S. approach on sanctions. They also reminded Americans that European governments force airlines to take time- and money-consuming security measures that Washington does not require.

The Paris conference, like the anti-terrorism summit meeting in the Sinai in March, demonstrated the limits of substituting public relations for action, and the dangers this administration runs of confusing the two.

This administration exists more in words and statements of good intentions than in concrete actions and distinct philosophy. The president is masterful at uttering stirring statements that do not turn out to be reliable guides to his subsequent deeds.

Mr. Clinton has raised expectations with his high-visibility presidential involvement in "fighting" terrorism. He has promised solutions to the crimes already committed and new protection for the public.

If a sense were to develop that he is not delivering on those promises, it could be devastating for him in November. It is not difficult to imagine Bob Dole taking a page out of the Reagan 1982 playbook and asking Americans if they feel more secure than they did four years ago.

There is no evidence that Mr. Dole has any better ideas about fighting terrorism. But terrorism is an indiscriminate, blunt force. These acts are not about Dole vs. Clinton, but the two leaders cannot escape the effects of the summer's blasts.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Yes, Arendt Did Get Down to the Political Nitty-Gritty

By Joanna Vecchiarelli Scott

YPSILANTI, Michigan — Hannah Arendt's friends and academic colleagues thought of her as a German phenomenologist whose comments on day-to-day politics were couched in the abstract and impenetrable discourse of her mentors Karl Jaspers and Martin Heidegger.

But an unpublished radio script I found in papers she bequeathed to the Library of Congress offers a clue to an Arendt who more closely resembles the American political scientist she always claimed to be.

Miss Arendt watched the 1960 Democratic and Republican conventions and on Aug. 12 of that year played the pundit for WBAI, a socially conscious New York radio station.

She praised John F. Kennedy and belittled Richard Nixon. And she offered a short course on the importance of primaries, the decline of party bosses and the way TV coverage had changed politics.

The days of "smoke-filled rooms, where the deals of the party bosses were made," were "a thing of the past," Miss Arendt said in her radio commentary. Because Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon had built up strong organizations and had succeeded in the primaries and polls, "His Majesty the Voter had already decided" on them instead of waiting for alternatives presented "by the wisdom of the party leadership."

MEANWHILE

Looking ahead to the Kennedy-Nixon debates, Miss Arendt said that many people were "uncommitted and waiting to see how the two teams will perform on television. The power shift from the party to the electorate probably has increased the ranks of the independent voters."

Miss Arendt said that if the parties were "what they should be, namely, the breeding grounds of the political elite of the country," she might have preferred "that candidates be elected by their peers rather than by the people at large."

But, she said: "It was obvious that these parties, left to themselves, would not have elected the best men. The dead weight of mediocrity bordering on idiocy, of platitudes, of empty rhetoric and amazing unawareness of the issues at stake was frightening in both conventions — though it was somewhat less heavy in the Democratic than in the Republican Party."

But instead of dismissing the conventions as empty spectacles, Miss Arendt found they had taken on a new role: "The screen brings into view those imponderables of character and personality which make us decide, not whether we agree or disagree with somebody, but whether we can trust him."

A central theme in her political writing is that of the stranger or pariah who remains in, but not quite of, the world and its compromises.

In her view, Mr. Nixon was "somewhat more at home in his party, one suspects" than Mr. Kennedy was in his. She preferred outsiders and the leadership potential she thought their distance conferred.

Mr. Nixon, she said, was "gifted with a flair for what the average voter is likely to want." And what was that? Mr. Nixon "appeals to, and, I think, consciously relies on the instinct for mediocrity: nothing dangerous in him; he is just like everybody else, only with more experience and more capacity for hard work, and therefore a tremendous success story — from grocery store to presidency."

Mr. Kennedy, however, "neither believes nor wishes us to believe that he is an average person," Miss Arendt said. Not only did he not believe in mediocrity, she said, "he even believes in greatness."

Miss Arendt said while Mr. Kennedy's self-confidence that he was "cut out to fit" the presidency "may be a bit disturbing," it enabled him to surround himself "with the best men available."

Mr. Kennedy's choice of Lyndon B. Johnson as his running mate, she told her audience, "was obviously much more than a gesture toward the South."

The writer, professor of political science at Eastern Michigan University, has written extensively on Hannah Arendt. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Burma Condemned

The article *"Is It Possible to Pressure Burma?" (Finance, July 16)* discusses the merits of "constructive engagement" with Burma. The organization that I founded, the Association François-Xavier Bagnoud, and I faced a similar question when we learned of the death of James Leander (Leo) Nichols last month, while he was serving a prison sentence imposed by Burma's military government.

Leo Nichols was a friend of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's family and was honorary consul to Scandinavian countries and Switzerland. He was also our friend. In February 1993, when I got into Burma to set up a rehabilitation program for young prostitutes, he did everything he could do to help, forever endearing himself to us all.

He was "Uncle Leo" to us. Always there to lend a hand, to find an address or an important connection, to smooth out practical matters, this generous and caring man was also 65 years old with high blood pressure and diabetes and was growing blind. On several trips, I brought him medicine that he badly needed.

It was a tremendous shock to learn in May that he had been arrested and condemned to three years' imprisonment, and then to hear of his death due to the consequences of that imprisonment on an aging and sick body.

And what was he so harshly punished for? For having unreported telephones and faxes in his home!

At first we wanted to leave the country that had in effect condemned our friend to his death. Then we decided to stay.

As a humanitarian nongovernmental organization, we want to continue our rehabilitation program for young Burmese women whom we helped free from the sex trade — many of whom have the AIDS virus — and to help keep other women from falling into the same trap.

I condemn the inhuman, cruel and fatal treatment that the government in Rangoon submitted Leo Nichols to. Until there is more human decency in Burma, I ask vacationers and travelers not to go there for pleasure or tourism.

And I ask those foreign companies that have made an investment in the country, like Total of France, to use their leverage with the government to make it respect basic human rights in its dealings with people.

ALBINA DU BOISROUVRAY.
Geneva.

'Mad Cow' Liability

I am astonished that in all the discussion of the "mad cow" scare, nothing seems to have been said about holding the manufacturers of the contaminated feed liable for the consequences.

In the United States, they would at this stage be hurrying to bankruptcy court under the pressure of massive class action suits on behalf of the farmers to whom they sold their feed and people claiming to have contracted the disease.

I know that European product liability law is still primitive in comparison, but there must be some recourse against the guilty parties.

If there isn't, the European Union's bureaucrats would be more usefully occupied in remedying that glaring omission than in figuring out ways and means of saddling the long-suffering taxpayers with the whole sorry mess as usual.

J. C. DIXON.
Paris.

Jobs in America

Regarding "Why the U.S. Can Create Jobs and Europe Can't" (Opinion, July 24) by Robert J. Samuelson and "Supply-Siders: Return of the Undead" (Opinion, July 25) by Lawrence Chimerine:

The continuation of the debate on jobs and public policy is important for both current understanding and subsequent policy change.

Mr. Samuelson accurately declares that "it's the system that counts." But his claim that "modern capitalism won't work if markets aren't left fairly free" merely perpetuates an old myth.

What about the Federal Reserve system, created by government to regulate the economy in the interests of capital?

In his article, Mr. Chimerine rightly points to the fact, well known to those workers involved, that most new jobs in America yield "low pay and few benefits." He further reports that many of these are second jobs, as more and more families are forced to seek increased income to meet living costs.

Full employment at good wages must be the aim of public policy if the goal of a democratic society is to be reached.

BERTRAM ALLAN WEINERT.
Nice.

'Afghani' Clarification

Regarding "Counterterrorism Assignment: Keep Track of the 'Afghanis'" (Opinion, July 30) by John K. Cooley:

One of my sentences gave an inaccurate impression. The two senior ringleaders convicted in the World Trade Center bombing were indeed Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman of Egypt and the Pakistani Ramzi Ahmed Yousef. However, Sheikh Omar is not on trial for bombing a U.S. airliner or planning the bombing of others in the Pacific; Ramzi Ahmed Yousef is. My apologies to readers.

JOHN K. COOLEY.
Nicosia.

BOOKS

THE NIGHT IS LARGE: Collected Essays, 1938-1995

By Martin Gardner. 672 pages. $29.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

IF Edmund Wilson was, as they say, the principal American man of letters in our time, then Martin Gardner must be our leading man of numbers.

Best known for his long-running and much admired "Mathematical Games" column in Scientific American, Gardner is also the author of several important works of science popularization, chiefly "Logic Machines and Diagrams," "Relativity for the Million," and the magisterial "Ambidextrous Universe," an introduction to symmetry and asymmetry that poet W.H. Auden once named as his favorite book of the year.

But, to his many fans, Martin Gardner is considerably more than a guy who knows his way around an algorithm. He is almost certainly the most eminent debunker of pseudoscience since World War II. Few books are as diverting or damning as Gardner's classic "Fads and Fallacies in the Name of Science" (or its sequels, starting with "Science: Good, Bad and Bogus").

With patient logic, faultless research, and the calm inexorablity of a Greek fury on the scent, Gardner pursues those who victimize the weak-minded, sick and misguided. Who else, now past 80 and full of honors, would take the time to write an entire book about the Urantia cult and its followers?

In truth, Martin Gardner seems positively alphanumeric in the range of his expertise and enthusiasms.

Consider the invaluable "Annotated Alice" and "More Annotated Alice," his charming science fiction story about topology ("No-Sided Professor"), introductions to G.K. Chesterton's novels and stories, books about magic, two superb poetry anthologies, ("Best Remembered Poems and "Famous Poems of Bygone Days"), several appreciations of L. Frank Baum's Oz books, substantial essays on philosophical issues (proofs of God, pragmatism, modern Thomism), reflections on Penrose tiles and superstrings, a religious Bildungsroman called "The Flight of Peter Fromm," even an edition of "Casey at the Bat."

Not least, Gardner repeatedly shows himself to be without pretense, forthright, and fond of jokes: Using a pseudonym, he once reviewed his own "Whys of a Philosophical Scrivener" — negatively. And in the New York Review of Books, no less. That last piece is included in "The Night Is Large," a representative sampling of this mathematical magpie's essays and work since 1938. It's a superb volume, a mansion of a book in which one can live happily for a month or visit for a quarter-hour, a modern-day equivalent to one of those catchall classics like Montaigne's essays or Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy."

Want to know about puzzles in "Ulysses"? The flaws in the Laffer curve? "Quantum Weirdness"? The mystery of free will? Fractal music? The nature of induction? The Wandering Jew? The Wizard of Oz? Wilhelm Reich and the Orgone? Time travel? Physicist Richard Feynman? The significance of nothing? The irrelevance of everything?

These, and dozens of other fascinating matters, are all addressed in these articles and reviews, prefaced with brief, sometimes personal remarks or followed by postscripts updating Gardner's views.

One gathers, through acknowledgments and by such phrases as "I see from my files," that Gardner methodically collects clippings, letters and notes on the many subjects that interest him. His archives must be hugely impressive, considering the variety of anecdote in "The Night Is Large."

This collection will probably only heighten one's thirst for refreshment from this sparkling intellect. One can only be grateful that Martin Gardner, at 81, continues to think and work and take unceasing delight in what Chesterton once referred to as "the glory of everything."

Michael Dirda is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN most deals, a good player looking at the 52-card layout can quickly determine the most desirable contract, particularly if there is freak distribution. But there are exceptions. Study the diagramed deal and decide how North-South will fare in various game contracts. Assume the best defense.

North and South were Ruth and Dick Cheswick, who played four spades when South made that opening bid. This bold stab would often reach the right contract without giving the opposition a chance to find a fit in clubs or hearts, but it failed here. North passed, reluctantly, and South failed by one trick after the lead of the diamond ace, and he would have done worse without the diamond eight. On other leads, like a singleton club, the penalty would have been greater.

Even after a normal one-spade opening it is not easy to achieve a plus score. North's bidding, whether or not West entered the bidding, would be far from clear. The obvious contract is five clubs, but that is defeated if East leads a club, since West's heart six turns out to be crucial.

The declarer's best chance, after winning with the club jack, would be to lead the singleton heart. West would have to duck, and the jack would win. In the fullness of time the defense takes three heart tricks, because of the heart six.

Consider one alternative contract that does succeed. Suppose North is in four heart. Regardless of the opening lead he can maneuver to lose only three trump tricks and make his game.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ K J 9 5 4 3
♢ —
♣ A K Q 10 9 7 5

WEST
♠ A 7 3
♡ A Q 6 2
♢ A 7 6 4 2
♣ 6

EAST
♠ 10 9 8 4
♡ 10 9
♢ 10 8 5
♣ 8 4 3 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ K Q J 8 5 2
♡ 7
♢ K Q J 8 3
♣ J

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

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Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. to Transfer Troops To New Saudi Location

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Saudi Arabia and the United States on Wednesday announced an agreement to move U.S. troops to new locations in the kingdom as quickly as possible to improve security for American forces there.

A joint statement issued by the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh said the agreement was reached during talks in Saudi Arabia between Defense Secretary William J. Perry and his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sultan ibn Abdulaziz.

It said the two ministers "agreed that coalition forces will move to new locations on Saudi facilities. This will greatly improve security while ensuring that missions will continue to be carried out effectively."

"They agreed to make the moves as quickly as possible, in order to reduce disruption within Saudi Arabia, while improving security for U.S. forces," the statement said. "These moves will be initiated immediately and completed on an urgent basis, without interrupting ongoing operations."

The United States and Saudi Arabia will split the $200 million cost of relocating more than 4,000 U.S. troops in the kingdom as a precaution against terrorist attacks, the Pentagon said Wednesday.

In the move, the men and women involved in air operations near the northern city of Dhahran will be moved to the Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj, 80 kilometers (50 miles) southeast of Riyadh, Lieutenant Commander Scott Campbell, a Pentagon spokesman, said.

Some Riyadh-based troops involved in training members of the Saudi military also will be moved to more secure quarters. Members of Patriot interceptor missile battalions outside Dhahran will remain there, but will be moved to quarters at the King Abdulaziz Air Base nearby, Commander Campbell said. He said he did not know how long the moves would take. Forces already have started to relocate, he said.

Mr. Perry inspected the remote Al Kharj site after meeting with Prince Sultan and other senior Saudi military officials in the capital. He later flew to Kuwait to visit American troops stationed there after the 1991 Gulf War.

The plan followed two lethal bomb attacks on U.S. forces in less than a year.

A fuel truck packed with 1,360 kilograms (3,000 pounds) of explosives killed 19 U.S. airmen in Dhahran on June 25. A much smaller car bomb on Nov. 13 killed five Americans and two Indians in Riyadh.

No arrests have been announced in connection with the Dhahran blast. Four Saudis were beheaded for the earlier attack. *(Reuters, AP)*

Jacky Ngemaya/Reuters

Police guarding a ticket office that was set on fire Wednesday by residents in Tembisa after the fatal crush.

15 Die in South Africa Stampede

The Associated Press

TEMBISA, South Africa — Morning rush hour here deteriorated into a deadly stampede Wednesday after security guards used electric prods on crowds at a railroad station.

At least 15 commuters were crushed to death.

What President Nelson Mandela called "a national tragedy" sparked outrage at the site in Tembisa, a black township northeast of Johannesburg. A mob torched a station ticket office and stoned riot police when they arrived to restore order.

About 60 riot police, supported by an armored vehicle, used tear gas and fired shots into the air.

The angry crowds, which grew at one point to about 1,000 people, finally dispersed only hours after the stampede.

Mr. Mandela's government appointed a special committee to investigate the incident. Rush-hour impatience, tension over stepped-up security and the guards' actions all seem to have combined to create chaos at the station.

"This is a disaster that touches the hearts of all us," said Transport Minister Mac Maharaj, who put the death toll at 15. He said 65 people were hospitalized.

Police Inspector Kamal Shivanand said the security guards, hired from a private company, used electric prods to repel hundreds of commuters who were pushing their way past a ticket barrier and onto the platform.

François van Eeden, an official of the commuter rail company that runs the station, said guards were equipped with devices designed to give a nonlethal shock to people as a crowd-control measure.

Honey Mateya, another Metrorail official, said the prods had been introduced to replace guns because officials were concerned about the dangers posed by firearms. The public company had this week stepped up efforts to make sure only those people who paid got on the trains at Tembisa station.

More employees were checking for tickets, and extra security was called in, slowing down boarding.

Riding public trains for free and refusing to pay rent to the government bodies that once controlled black townships were all once seen as legitimate anti-apartheid protests. Now, however, the "culture of nonpayment" has become ingrained among the impoverished black majority, despite attempts to erase it by the black-led government that took over in 1994.

The stampede happened at about 6 A.M., when the station was jammed with people going to work.

African Chiefs Seek Blockade Of Burundi in Coup Protest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARUSHA, Tanzania — African regional leaders agreed Wednesday to impose full economic sanctions on Burundi after a Tutsi military coup and called for international support.

They also demanded immediate talks between all parties inside and outside Burundi but apparently took no action on a report presented by military planners for military intervention.

Salim A. Salim, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, confirmed the decision after the leaders held a summit meeting to discuss last Thursday's coup by the Tutsi-led army.

The leaders said in a statement after more than five hours of talks in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha: "The summit has decided to impose economic sanctions on Burundi and appeals to the international community to support these measures."

President Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania said, "This is a total economic blockade on Burundi. It was a unanimous decision. There was not a single dissenting voice."

Leaders of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Cameroon, Zaire and officials of the 53-nation OAU attended the meeting.

The measures will need to be formally ratified by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, regional analysts noted.

Mr. Mkapa said a technical committee would spell out details on when the sanctions would start and how long they would last.

Burundi's Tutsi-dominated military ousted Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya last week and installed Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi, as ruler on July 25.

Landlocked Burundi, its economy already hard-hit by civil war and the suspension of international aid, relies on coffee and tea exports by road through neighboring Rwanda and Tanzania. It imports all its gasoline and diesel fuel.

The UN World Food Program is sending a total of 43,000 tons of food worth some $28.5 million to Burundi this year. *(Reuters, AP)*

Mubarak, in Washington, Meets Caution on Israel

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has spent the last few days in Washington seeking American support for an old idea that the new Israeli prime minister has rejected: trading Israeli-occupied land for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

But the Americans, who generally agree with Mr. Mubarak, are in no rush to have a confrontation with the Israeli leader, Benjamin Netanyahu. Even Mr. Mubarak has been emphasizing the warmth of his new relationship with Mr. Netanyahu.

"This is about making progress and convincing Israel to take the risks for peace," a White House official said. "Pushing and shoving isn't going to work."

As the first Arab country to sign a peace treaty with Israel, Egypt has invested a great deal in the idea of a broader peace. Mr. Mubarak is trying to be a bridge between Mr. Netanyahu and the Arab world, including the Palestinians, in a difficult time.

Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Netanyahu met for the first time on July 18 in Cairo, and Mr. Netanyahu has been eager to praise Mr. Mubarak and identify himself with the search for a broader peace.

Meeting with Mr. Mubarak on Tuesday, President Bill Clinton lauded his moderating role among Arabs and said, "I've been very impressed with the leadership that President Mubarak has continued to show in the last several months."

About the Israelis, Mr. Clinton said, "What I will continue to do is to do everything I can to push them to take risks for peace and minimize those risks for peace." He said that "there is a broad understanding in Israel" that progress toward peace "simply can't be stopped or reversed," although American officials are concerned that the momentum toward a larger peace, stalled by Mr. Netanyahu's election, could indeed be reversed.

"We expect and believe Israel will adhere to the agreements that have already been made," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Netanyahu has promised to fulfill accords with the Palestinians negotiated by the previous government. But he has not yet made good on a commitment to redeploy Israeli troops within the West Bank city of Hebron.

Mr. Mubarak said in a meeting with leaders of American Jewish organizations on Monday that Mr. Netanyahu must take concrete action to persuade Arabs that Israel is not rejecting peace.

Robert Rifkind, president of the American Jewish Committee, said the Egyptian leader had emphasized the warmth of his conversations with Mr. Netanyahu. But he added that Mr. Mubarak said he had told Mr. Netanyahu that "at the earliest practical date he should do some practical things on the ground to show his commitment" to the accords. Asked for examples, Mr. Mubarak mentioned Hebron and easing the security closings of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa, said in Washington on Friday that "full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories" was a fundamental requirement for peace.

In a news conference, Mr. Clinton declined to criticize the Israeli government for an ambitious plan of roads to link Jewish settlements on Palestinian-controlled territory. He said it concerned him, but added, "I don't want to blame them for something they haven't done yet."

Mr. Mubarak said such a system of secure roads, intended to bypass Palestinian territory and link Israeli settlements to pre-1967 Israel, could "complicate the whole process" of handing control over the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the Palestinians.

Italians Pass Budget Bill

Reuters

ROME — Italy's government won a confidence vote Wednesday in the lower house of Parliament. The vote had been called to ensure swift and unaltered passage of the 1996 supplementary budget.

The government won by 319 to 284. The confidence vote was the first Prime Minister Romano Prodi has called to push through legislation since his government was installed in May.

Bavaria Passes Anti-Abortion Laws

Defiant German State Puts Pressure on Kohl Government

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BONN — Regional legislators in Germany's southern, most Catholic state of Bavaria on Wednesday approved laws tightening restrictions on abortion, reviving debate on an issue that, unlike in the United States, had been widely viewed as settled.

The new state law conflicts sharply with federal legislation in two key areas. First, it requires women to give a reason for seeking to terminate pregnancy and, second, it sets a limit of 25 percent on the proportion of their income physicians may earn from abortions.

The law was approved after a long, fierce debate in Munich during which one legislator, Thomas Zimmermann, called a gynecologist in the public galleries a "mass murderer of unborn life."

The legislation drew protests from opposition parties in Bonn who labeled it unconstitutional and described it as a token of disproportionate Roman Catholic Church influence in Bavaria, which, last year, also defied a constitutional court ruling forbidding the display of crucifixes in classrooms.

The legislation also produced an anomaly for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose Christian Democratic Union supported the federal law, approved in June 1995, while its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, led the fight for Bavaria's new legislation.

It was not immediately known if the Bonn government would challenge the new law in Germany's supreme court. But Christine Roth, a lawyer, said that at least two Bavarian physicians planned to seek a high court ruling because doctors acting legally in the performance of abortions under federal law could be jailed for one year under Bavarian law. The new law is due to take effect in September.

Abortion became one of the most agonizing issues in Germany's reunification because Communist East Germany permitted state-financed abortion on demand while the former West Germany approved far-more-restrictive practices.

The Parliament in Bonn sought to find a compromise between the two with legislation in 1992 that the high court struck down a year later on the grounds that it ran counter to constitutional guarantees to the protection of life.

Finally, a second compromise was approved last year, maintaining the overall unlawful status of abortion that had prevailed in the former West Germany, but setting out the conditions under which abortion would not be punished provided women sought prior medical counseling in the first three months of pregnancy.

Last year's law did not oblige women to give a reason for seeking a termination of pregnancy or place limits on physicians' income from performing abortion. It also provided for state funding of abortions among the poor.

ATLANTA: *'Hero' Now a Suspect*

Continued from Page 1

the bombing and said he believed it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for him to have planted the bomb and made the 911 call.

Mr. Leidelmeyer said that by his accounting, which he based on log books kept by an NBC station, he saw Mr. Jewell and a police officer looking at the knapsack at 12:53 A.M. The 911 call was made at 12:58 A.M.

Mr. Jewell, he recalled, walked over to him and said the police "didn't like the looks of it." He remembered Mr. Jewell adding: "It gets the adrenaline flowing a little bit."

Mr. Jewell may have attracted the FBI's attention because of his actions after the bombing, when he approached media organizations to seek publicity. A former employer reportedly tipped off the FBI about Mr. Jewell's troubled past, describing him as "erratic" and "almost too excitable."

A former co-worker of Mr. Jewell's said he handled any task, even directing traffic at a small-town elementary school, with the seriousness of a military mission.

"Richard would respond to crime scenes anytime, day or night, working or not working," said Ronnie James of the Cornelia Police Department, who is a former chief of the Clarksville Police Department, north of Atlanta. "His heart seemed to be in the right place, but it was the way he went about things. He alienated people in the way he went about things. You've heard of a wannabee. Well, that was Richard more or less."

But if Mr. Jewell dreamed of the spotlight, he dreamed from afar, in marginal jobs, mostly at the lowest levels of law enforcement or security work in Atlanta and rural Georgia.

Anthony Davis, president of Anthony Davis & Associates, said Mr. Jewell had been placed on paid leave from his $12-an-hour job because of the investigation.

Mr. Jewell was present Tuesday when Centennial Olympic Park reopened after the bombing. Mobbed by reporters as he returned home from FBI questioning Tuesday, Mr. Jewell emphatically denied setting the bomb.

"I'm innocent. I didn't do it," he said. *(AP, AFP, Reuters, NYT)*

PRAVDA: *A Communist Tradition Ends*

Continued from Page 1

not replace the staff — laws here make that almost impossible — Pravda subscribers would receive instead a relatively new weekly publication, Pravda Pyat, or Pravda Five, a slick tabloid that publishes leftist articles but specializes in crime, sex and death.

"Can you believe that this has happened?" asked Pravda's editor, Alexander Ilyin, who was preceded in his job by Stalin and Nikolai Bukharin, among others. "If they no longer want us, we will have to find people who do."

That will not be easy. There is little call left in this country for a newspaper that devotes its pages, as Pravda recently did, to the 90th birthday of Aleksei Stakhanov, the legendary Soviet hero who mined coal at a rate no human possibly could.

Pravda's "truth" and another news organization, Izvestia, which translates as "news," gave rise to one of Russian life's commonplace sayings: "There is no news in Pravda and no truth in Izvestia."

Unlike Pravda, however, Izvestia has sloughed off its past, embraced the market reforms of the new era and become the nation's leading liberal newspaper.

Pravda has always been the clearest bellwether of Soviet thought.

"We are taking power alone," Lenin wrote the day after seizing the Winter Palace in 1917 and establishing Bolshevik rule. "Having taken power we will punish with an iron hand the enemies of the revolution and the saboteurs. We will give them the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Lies were the special talent of the Soviet leadership, and Pravda, as its official mouthpiece, was the best showcase for that talent.

"The experience of the first few months during which the compulsory labor camps have operated on the basis of self-financing have produced positive results," the newspaper said on Aug. 30, 1922, describing the origins of what would become the largest system of death camps in modern history.

In many ways the paper, at least under communism, stood alone. It never ran ads, for instance, and was distributed almost at no charge. News didn't matter — there rarely was any — and former employes talk of seeing the pages completed by lunchtime the day before publication. Propaganda was Pravda's business, and before the fall of communism business was always good.

But Russian papers now face many of the pressures that confront their colleagues in the West.

Newsprint is expensive, advertising essential but tough to find. A niche also matters, but a niche among aging pensioners who have little disposable income is not something most businessmen would wish for.

Alexander A. Prokhanov, editor of the extreme nationalist newspaper Zavtra and a leading intellectual of the Russian opposition, said of Pravda, "If it finally is going to disappear from the political culture we should not take it as such a tragedy. It's a sad note, of course, just some more proof about our lost nation."

"But it has been a long time since Pravda stood on firm theoretical ground," he said. "Since Gorbachev's time it has become the slackest of opposition papers. Slack and feeble. Nobody should go soak himself in gasoline because Pravda may die. It will probably return. But it won't matter. It has already been dead for years."

EMBRYOS: *Essentially Abandoned, 3,000 Face Destruction*

Continued from Page 1

sort to in vitro fertilization globally. Eggs and sperm are united in a petri dish, sometimes producing embryos. These are frozen for a variety of reasons: a couple may not want implantation immediately, or may want spare embryos in case implanted embryos fail to produce a fetus.

In Britain, which pioneered in the science of in vitro fertilization, roughly 9,000 embryos have been frozen in liquid nitrogen for five years or more. Experts say that about one in 10 may be capable of becoming a fetus once transplanted into a woman's uterus.

Clinics have succeeded in locating the donors responsible for about 6,000 of them, according to the latest estimates, obtaining consent for preservation or for destruction. But about 3,000 could not be found or did not respond to urgent inquiries from the clinics.

The United States has no law comparable to Britain's. Rather, the potential uses of frozen embryos and of donated eggs or sperm are specified in detailed contracts among the parties. This has become especially common since a 1993 case in Tennessee, where a divorced couple got into a custody dispute over a frozen embryo. The ex-wife wanted implantation and a child; the ex-husband did not. The Tennessee Supreme Court ruled in favor of the man and the embryo was destroyed.

Embryos — consisting of two to five cells and about the size of a grain of sand — are destroyed routinely by fertility clinics either because of defects or because the parents wish them destroyed. But this is the first time they face destruction in large batches.

Though the situation was predictable, nobody is happy about it. "We spend our lives trying to create babies," said a gynecologist, Peter Brinsden, medical director of Bourn Hall fertility clinic, which is affiliated with Cambridge University. "Every embryo is precious." While he said in an interview that he contemplated going to jail rather than destroying embryos without consent, he said he did not want to see the clinic shut down, which is the penalty for violating the statute.

Bourn Hall, which attracts couples from around the world, resorted to police databases to help search for about 250 missing donor couples, and managed to trace 62 of them. That left about 800 to 900 embryos for which no one took responsibility. Because of paperwork involved, all the embryos will not be destroyed at once but one by one.

In the morning, Dr. Brinsden said, the first embryo container will be removed from liquid nitrogen, placed in warm water until thawed, and disposed of along with other biological hospital waste.

Anti-abortion organizations here made a last-ditch appeal to Prime Minister John Major late Wednesday for a moratorium on the process and, if not, a "reverent burial" for the unwanted embryos.

A spokeswoman for the Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority said the law did not grant the Prime Minister authority to intervene. A court could do so, she said, but added she was unaware of any petition being filed.

EUROPE: *Delay on Wider EU*

Continued from Page 1

the jockeying among Eastern countries to be placed at the head of the pack. Pavel Telicka, head of European affairs in the Czech Foreign Ministry, said it was legitimate for the Union to be focusing on internal affairs now, because a failure to achieve monetary union or EU institutional reform would seriously endanger the prospects for enlargement to the East. The Czech Republic's priority, he said, was to see that the most market-oriented Eastern countries are placed on a fast-track once membership negotiations open.

Meanwhile, some EU officials fear that a decision by NATO to identify three or four Eastern countries for membership early next year could further complicate EU deliberations. If the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were to exclude the Baltic republics, for example, as most European officials expect, "pressure on the Union will increase to take them on earlier," a senior European Commission official said.

NATO officials reject any direct link between the two organizations' expansion plans.

"We're going to do our thing by our timetable, and hope the EU as a complementary matter will keep it's thing going," said Robert Hunter, the U.S. ambassador to NATO.

Sri Lankan Forces Mass for Push

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — Government forces were massing for a new push into rebel territory, military officials said Wednesday, following an artillery barrage the Tamil insurgents said had driven some 150,000 civilians from their homes.

"We're strengthening our forces before we resume the advance," said one government official, who asked not to be identified.

He said troops were assembling at the town of Paranthan, which the government took back from the rebels Friday. But he stated there would be no swift move from Paranthan into rebel territory because the army needed to clear a maze of mines and booby traps laid by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Officials said the target of the operation would be the town of Kilinochchi, six kilometers away. The Tigers shifted their center of operations to Kilinochchi from the Jaffna Peninsula after losing their main base to government forces in April.

The Tigers said Wednesday that about 150,000 Tamils had deserted their homes after "indiscriminate" artillery attacks in and around Kilinochchi, and that those civilians now faced a threat of starvation. "The magnitude of the human tragedy is grave," said a statement by the rebels' London office.

The statement said the shelling was to avenge the loss of an entire government garrison in the town of Mullaitivu, where more than 1,200 soldiers were allegedly killed by the Tigers two weeks ago.

The Tigers said government forces had blocked food traffic to the sprawling rebel-controlled region for the past two weeks. *(Reuters, AFP)*

هكذا من الأهل

HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW: LEISURE

Marion Berkley/Camera Press (1988)

A new drug may help victims of motor neuron disease such as Stephen Hawkings.

Hope for Nerve Patients

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Although a cure is still not in sight, a French drug approved for use in Britain this week holds out the hope of prolonging the lives of victims of motor neuron disease, a degenerative disorder of the nervous system.

The cause of the disease is unknown, and it is not exactly clear how the drug works. But a spokesman for Britain's Department of Health, which approved use of the drug following marketing authorization by the European Commission, said clinical trials had proved it to be both safe and effective.

The disease includes a group of related disorders affecting the motor neurons in the brain and spinal cord. Motor neurons are large cells attached to nerve endings that control the movement of muscles. As these degenerate with the progression of the disease, the muscles waste away, depriving sufferers of the ability to walk, talk and carry out simple tasks such as feeding themselves, but leaving their senses and intellect intact.

A few victims, such as the physicist Stephen Hawking, survive for decades, but the majority die three to five years after diagnosis, as did the actor David Niven. The Motor Neurone Disease Association in Nottingham, England, estimates that more people die of MND in Britain every year than of AIDS. Motor neuron disease also is known as Lou Gehrig's disease, after the baseball player who died from it. Specialists know it as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or ALS.

"For the first time we will have something to offer our patients that has a positive impact on the disease," said Vincent Meininger, professor of neurology at the Pitié-Salpêtrière hospital in Paris, said. "For these patients, who have a short life expectancy once the disease is diagnosed, a drug that can extend survival is a real step forward."

Rilutek, the registered name for a drug called riluzole developed by Rhône-Poulenc Rorer, significantly prolonged the lives of MND sufferers in clinical trials compared with a control group that received a placebo. The cause of MND is unknown. It could be genetic in some cases. It could be connected with failure of the immune system, or caused by free radicals — toxic particles in the body and the environment.

RILUTEK has an apparent protective effect by reducing the toxic effect of glutamate. Sufferers from MND are found to have a high concentration of glutamate, a neurotransmitter that plays an important role in cognition, memory, movement and sensation. Some researchers believe that excessive glutamate contributes to the development and progression of motor neuron disease.

The introduction of the drug has prompted a debate about the quality of life of those receiving the treatment, and whether it is justified to devote resources to extending lives for what may be only a few months. Victims say the choice should be left to them. "For those of us living with the death sentence of MND, the chance of extra time — to see a grandchild start school or a daughter get married — is a tremendous boost," said David Shelton, a former judo champion who was diagnosed as having the disease 18 months ago.

Estrogen May Aid Fight on Alzheimer's

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the number of patients with Alzheimer's disease continues to climb, researchers are studying the possibility that a common substance already approved as a drug, estrogen, may help to prevent or delay it, and even reverse some of its symptoms.

Though far from conclusive, the evidence so far is highly suggestive. The evidence, derived from experimental animals and from women after menopause taking estrogen supplements, has prompted two major studies to assess the effectiveness of estrogen replacement in currently healthy older women and in those in the early stages of the disease.

Although no comparable studies are planned for men, who are less likely than women to develop Alzheimer's disease, there are hints that older men may benefit from supplements of testosterone, which is converted to estrogen in the brain.

Dr. Stanley Birge, a geriatrician at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, called the estrogen work "terribly exciting, the most promising thing that's happened so far in Alzheimer's disease," the most common form of dementia.

If the early findings are supported by the new clinical trials, he said, "estrogen has the potential to prevent two-thirds of Alzheimer's cases."

At an international Alzheimer's conference in Osaka, Japan, Dr. Sally Schumacher described the first large-scale study of whether estrogen can prevent or delay dementia, using the products Premarin or Prempro, the hormone-replacement therapy already being taken by millions of postmenopausal women.

Premarin, a mixture of about 10 different estrogenic hormones, gets its name from pregnant mares' urine, from which it is derived. Prempro is a combination of Premarin and a progesterone, used to prevent Premarin from overstimulating and causing cancer in the uterus.

Dr. Schumacher, a psychologist at Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, who is directing the prevention study in healthy older women, said "most people in the field are quite excited" about estrogen's role in Alzheimer's.

But she cautioned against jumping to premature conclusions. She said many questions remained to be answered, including whether Premarin's promise would hold up in the trial against a dummy drug, whether its benefits would outweigh its risks and whether progesterone in the combined pill might negate estrogen's effects on the brain.

Other questions to be resolved include estrogen's precise mode of action in the brain and, if effective, at what age to start therapy. Dr. Schumacher pointed out that while the symptoms of Alzheimer's usually did not become apparent until the late 60s or 70s, the disease process in the brain often started before menopause.

In The Journal of the American Geriatrics Society in July, Birge summarized the diverse findings that support a role for estrogen as a preventive and treatment for dementia.

THESE include population studies that show a reduced incidence of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias in women who took estrogen after menopause; clinical studies that found less severe symptoms of senility in patients who happened to be on hormone replacement, and studies in laboratory animals showing estrogen's ability to stimulate nerve-cell growth and branching in the critical regions of the brains involved in Alzheimer's disease.

Estrogen also improves circulation in the brain, which can foster continuing health of brain neurons.

Perhaps most intriguing is growing evidence that specific subcomponents of Premarin may have a more potent effect on brain neurons than the drug itself but would be free of the potential risks to the uterus and breast associated with the combination of estrogens in Premarin.

Birge, who directs the university's Older Adult Health Center, said he was most excited by the prospect of developing an estrogenic molecule that stimulated growth of brain neurons but not cells in the uterus and breast, which can raise the risk of cancer in these organs.

These unwanted effects are associated with the estrogens naturally produced by women before menopause as well as with Premarin, the most widely used estrogen replacement in postmenopausal women.

Dr. Roberta Brinton, a molecular pharmacologist at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, reported at the Osaka meeting that one of the hormones found in Premarin, equilin, was even more effective than estrogen in stimulating nerve-cell growth and branching in the brain. The greater the number of connections between brain cells, the better this organ can process information.

Current studies in women are assessing the effectiveness of Premarin both as a preventive and as a treatment.

New Finds Shed Light on Old Ailments

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Modern medicine has crossed paths with its past in two scientific reports linking molecular genetics with centuries-old medical observations.

In one, scientists discovered a gene responsible for a common disease that causes a dangerous buildup of iron in the body — a condition that is still best treated by one of the most ancient medical practices, bloodletting.

In the other, researchers closed the books on a long-standing medical mystery by finding the gene behind a rare disease described by Charles Darwin more than a century ago. That disease, which causes abnormal tooth growth, premature baldness and dysfunctional sweat glands, also caught the attention of doctors in the American South, where some black field workers bearing the mutated gene were known to have doused themselves with buckets of water to make up for their lack of cooling perspiration.

Researchers said the two reports, released in the August issue of Nature Genetics, would speed development of diagnostic tests and perhaps improved treatments.

In the first study, researchers at Mercator Genetics, a biotechnology company in Menlo Park, California, sought the genetic mutation responsible for hemochromatosis, a disease that makes the body absorb too much iron from food.

Victims suffer from a gradual accumulation of iron in their heart, pancreas, liver and other organs, often causing diabetes, liver cancer and early death.

Although not widely known, it is one of the most common inherited diseases, affecting about 1 million Americans.

"It masquerades as other diseases," said the president of Mercator, Elliott Sigal, explaining why the disease is often misdiagnosed. That's unfortunate, Sigal added, because it can be easily treated if caught before iron buildup causes permanent damage. Patients need only donate a pint of blood every few weeks, forcing the body to use the excess iron for a useful purpose: the production of hemoglobin for the millions of replacement red blood cells.

Mercator is now looking for a corporate partner to develop a blood test for the genetic glitch.

Sigal said the company might first aim the test at people with diabetes or liver disease, conditions usually considered irreversible, to see if their disease is due to hemochromatosis. Such patients might be cured of their disease by starting a program of 18th-century bleedings.

THE second report, led by researchers at Helsinki University in Finland and Washington University in St. Louis, reveals the molecular underpinnings of a rare disorder called hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia.

The syndrome is one of about 150 related disorders that affect about 125,000 people in the United States.

In 1875, Darwin described a family in India living near present-day Hyderabad in which 10 men over four generations had underdeveloped teeth, very little body hair and premature baldness.

"They also suffer much during hot weather from excessive dryness of the skin," Darwin wrote.

"Though the daughters in the family are never affected, they transmit the tendency to their sons, and no case has occurred of a son transmitting it to his sons."

That inheritance pattern is quickly recognizable to modern geneticists as typical for a gene located on the X chromosome. Females have two copies of the X, but males have one, so males lack a backup copy if a gene there goes bad. Now, 121 years after Darwin's description, researchers have found exactly where on the X chromosome this gene, called ED, rests.

The discovery also sheds light on a piece of Mississippi history, researchers said.

As described in "Mississippi, a Guide to the Magnolia State," written in 1938 for the Federal Writers Project, black field hands descended from a slave named Louis Whitaker were famed for having few teeth, fine hair and what the guide called "sub-normal" sweat glands.

"Consequently, in warm weather they have to be near a pool or creek in which they can immerse themselves," local physicians said, and they "take buckets of water to the fields with them, turning the water over their heads to soak their clothing."

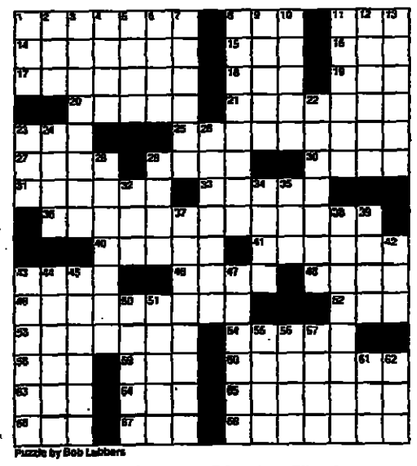
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Cow catchers
8 ——rule
11 Disney frame
14 Convertible
15 W.H.A. absorber
16 Pig & Whistle order
17 "Wake up!" in Teheran
18 Slow boat
19 Tippler
20 John Hancock rival
21 Mars sightings
23 Japanese "yes"
25 "Step on it!" in Jerusalem
27 "—— well!"
29 Exhausted
30 —— buco
31 Home of the brave
33 Deep-blue mineral
35 "Candidly, Scarlett," in Paris
40 Gear computation
41 Sports stats
43 Fourth-century date
46 Tropical fruit
48 Nicholas I or II
49 "Put money on it?" in Beijing
52 Watering place near Koblenz
53 Solidify
54 Mt. Narodnaya locale
58 Alphabet chain
59 Scrape (out)
60 "Sorry to cut you off," in D.C.
63 Classified abbr.
64 Parasite's egg
65 Undistinguished follower
66 Snake sound
67 U.S.N. petty officer
68 Mantilla wearers

DOWN

1 Diary
2 Copy
3 Storekeeper
4 As to
5 Busy
6 Means —— end
7 Small serving of coffee
8 Site of a Gen. McClellan victory
9 Open, as oysters
10 "Three Tall Women" writer
11 Cello maestro
12 Proceeds sans parental consent
13 Releases
22 Most nigh
23 Panama, e.g.
24 Letter before beth
26 Connecticut River city
28 Economical
29 Faction
32 Bambi's aunt
34 TV marine
35 Words with a ring to them?
37 So inclined
38 Local government position
39 Stationery purchase
42 Grads-to-be
43 Dishwasher listings
44 Former Albany first family
45 Where the Palme d'Or is awarded
47 Parlor pieces
50 Small
51 Old-time actor Jack
53 Ready to eat
56 Ugandan exile
57 Brand name that happens to be Latin for "I read"
61 Actress Merkel
62 Latin foot



Puzzle by Bob Lubbers

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of July 31

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Good News
to our readers in Marseille
and the South East of France:
The IHT is available
at all these fine news agents.

(13) BOUCHES DU RHONE

AIX EN PROVENCE
Le Havane, 57, Cours Mirabeau
L'Encrier, Centre Commercial Casino
Kiosque Presse, 37 Blvd du Roi René
Kiosque Presse, Place Bellegarde
Kiosque Presse, Place du Général de Gaulle
Kiosque Presse, Place Jeanne d'Arc
Kiosque Presse, Place des Prêcheurs
Kiosque Presse, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville
Maison de la Presse, 23, Cours Mirabeau

AIX LES MILLES
Tabac Presse, "Le Mercure", Bat. A, Rue Ampère

ARLES
Kiosque Presse, Place Lamartine
Maison de la Presse, 40, Rue de la République
Presse France-Loisirs, Boulevard des Lices

CABRIES
Le Temps de Lire, Centre Cial GEANT, Plan de Campagne

CARRY LE ROUET
Maison de la Presse, 1, Route Bleue

CASSIS
Maison de la Presse, 4 Ave. Victor Hugo
Presse, 13 Ave. de la Viguerie

MARSEILLE
Au Royaume du Souvenir, 30, Quai du Port
Cygne d'Or, 29, Quai des Belges
Mag Presse, 6, Rue de Breteuil
Kiosque Presse, Place du Gal de Gaulle
Kiosque Press, Place Delibes
Kiosque Presse, 15, Place de la Joliette
Kiosque Presse, 3, Cours Puget
Kiosque Presse, 31, Cours Puget
Kiosque Presse, Place Gabriel Péri
Kiosque Presse, 614 Ave. du Prado
Kiosque Presse, 16, Place Félix Baret
Tabac Presse, 425, Rue Paradis
Tabac Presse, Centre Commercial Casino-Valentine

MARTIGUES
Librairie Chalaye, 7, Cours du 4 Septembre

PELISSANNE
Presse, 77 Ave. Carnot

SAINT REMY DE PROVENCE
Maison de la Presse, 12, Blvd Mirabeau

STES MARIES DE LA MER
Maison de la Presse, Rue François Médina

SALON DE PROVENCE
Mag Presse, 29, Blvd du Maréchal Foch
Maison de la Presse, 184, Cours Victor Hugo
Kiosque Presse, Cours Gimon

SAUSSET LES PINS
Presse, 11, Rue Fouque

VITROLLES
Maison de la Presse, Centre Commercial Carrefour

EYGUIERES
Presse, Rue Boisgelin

(84) VAUCLUSE

AVIGNON
Khedive, 6, Place de l'Horloge
Le Havane, 14, Rue de la République
Maison de la Presse, 34, Cours Jean Jaurès
Presse, Centre Commercial Gare Routière
Presse Carnot, 11, Place Carnot
Presse Papeterie, Centre Commercial Route Nationale 7
Tabac Presse, Centre Commercial Mistral 7
Tom Tip, 51, Rue Joseph Vernet

ORANGE
L'Opale, 1, Rue Notre Dame
Maison de la Presse, 40, Rue Caristie
Presse, Centre Commercial Continent

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NYSE

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Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

The Associated Press.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
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TRIB INDEX

INTERNATIONAL MANAG

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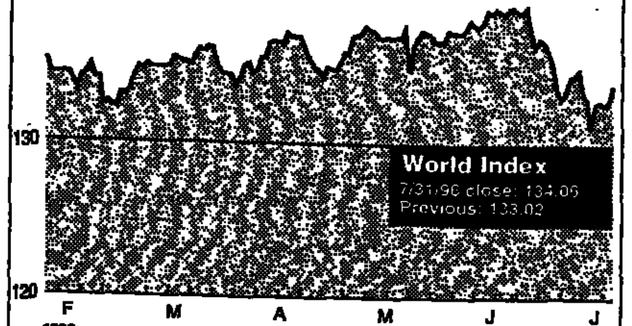
Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL

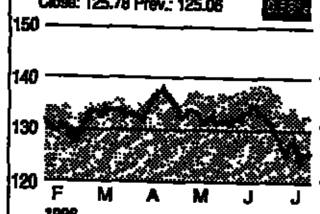
BUSINESS / FINANCE

THE TRIB INDEX: 134.06 Up 0.73%

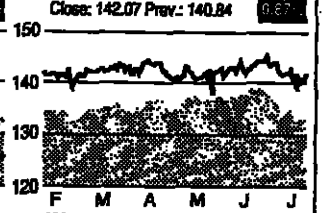
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



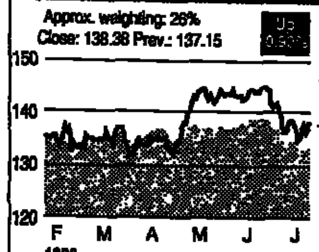
Asia/Pacific
Approx. weighting: 32%
Close: 125.78 Prev.: 125.06



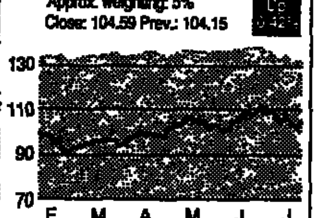
Europe
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 142.07 Prev.: 140.84



North America
Approx. weighting: 26%
Close: 138.38 Prev.: 137.15



Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 104.59 Prev.: 104.15



World Index

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Wed. close	Prev. close	% change		Wed. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	142.01	140.99	+0.72	Capital Goods	142.64	140.89	+1.24
Utilities	128.41	127.02	+1.09	Raw Materials	157.69	157.01	+0.43
Finance	116.04	115.26	+0.68	Consumer Goods	145.06	143.93	+0.80
Services	122.29	121.46	+0.68	Miscellaneous	135.78	134.82	+0.71

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Bell Tolls for Phone Monopoly

U.S. Readies Rules to Open Up Local Service

By Mike Mills
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There will be something for all sides Thursday when federal regulators establish the official rules for bringing competition to the $100 billion a year local telephone market in the United States, people familiar with the matter say.

The Federal Communications Commission plans to detail how local phone companies — known as "the Bells," which now enjoy a largely monopolized business — will be compensated for allowing competitors to lease circuits on their telephone networks. The rules are a crucial step in enabling new companies to compete in local phone service.

The new competitors will get comparatively low rates, 22 percent below retail, for leasing phone circuits on the existing phone networks, said officials and industry analysts who have seen drafts of the rules.

The package also has a big present for the Bell companies: The commission has decided to wait until next year before wading into the morass of access charges. Those are the subsidies that long distance companies pay the local carriers for handling the local legs of long-distance calls. Bells collect roughly $22 billion a year in these subsidies, which long-distance carriers call excessive.

The action comes after weeks of high-decibel lobbying among the giants of the industry, with members of Congress writing the FCC on behalf of the seven regional Bell companies, which dominate local service, and the White House weighing in on the side of would-be local competitors — including AT&T Corp., MCI Communications Corp., Sprint Corp., the cable television industry and others.

During the lobbying fray, AT&T and MCI made promises to the commission that consumer groups are applauding: Once the commission and states reduce access charges, both companies vow to build their own local telephone systems rather than lease rivals' networks, to offer local telephone service at or below current rates and to lower long-distance rates to reflect the decrease in access charges.

"This will set the ground rules to tell us how fast, and in what form, competition will arrive," said Jonathan Sallet, chief policy counsel for MCI.

The rules are the latest step in a process begun with the Feb. 8 enactment of a new federal telecommunications law that requires states to open local phone markets to competition. The Bells have an incentive to cooperate: They will be allowed to offer long-distance services once they demonstrate they face local competition.

Mark Landler of The New York Times reported:

The rules could have an immediate impact on the stock performance of both local and long-distance companies. In the short term, the rules may sting the Bell companies, whose shares have been languishing because of regulatory uncertainty. The take-charge tone of the rules may give AT&T, MCI and Sprint a temporary lift.

In the long run, though, some analysts argued that the Bells would still come out ahead because they will eventually be able to enter the long-distance market.

"I think investors have shied away from these stocks because of the complexity of the regulations," said Daniel Reingold, a telecommunications analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co., "but that's created a nice buying opportunity."

Commission officials declined to discuss the rules. But one staff member noted that they were intended to break open a decades-old monopoly — not to favor one player over another.

Dollar Tumbles On Signs That Fed Won't Raise Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most other major currencies Wednesday amid concern the Bundesbank would be slow to cut interest rates, while the U.S. Federal Reserve Board may hesitate to raise them, traders said.

The dollar also was hurt by a surprise cut in Australian rates, which bolstered the yen.

The German currency rallied last week when the Bundesbank surprised analysts and traders by leaving its securities repurchase rate unchanged at 3.30 percent for another four weeks.

Recent U.S. economic reports have hurt the dollar because they suggest the Fed may not need to raise rates soon.

Increased interest rates can help a currency by making bank deposits denominated in more attractive.

On Wednesday, the Chicago Purchasing Management Association, a private manufacturers group, said its business activity index fell to 51.2 in July from 53.3 in June, indicating Chicago-area manufacturing is expanding at a slower pace.

On Tuesday, data pointed to a weak housing market and a moderate rise in wage costs — signs that inflation is not about to rise to the point where the Fed might be compelled to raise rates. On the other hand, the business group known as the Conference Board said consumer confidence had hit a six-year high in July.

The Chicago report pushed bond prices higher Wednesday, which helped the dollar rebound from its intraday lows. Inflation and rising interest rates erode the value of fixed-income securities such as bonds. A rising Treasury bond market underpins the dollar because foreign investors must buy dollars to buy U.S. bonds.

The dollar fell to 1.4728 Deutsche marks on Wednesday, from 1.4770 on Tuesday. It dropped to 106.875 yen from 107.945.

The dollar's initial drop against the yen and the Swiss franc was sparked by a surprise cut in interest rates in Australia, traders said.

The Australian rate cut prompted some traders who had borrowed at low Japanese and Swiss rates and invested at higher Australian rates to buy back yen and Swiss francs.

Japan's official discount rate is the lowest in the world at 0.5 percent. The Swiss discount rate is the lowest in Europe at 1.5 percent.

The dollar later rebounded from a

See DOLLAR, Page 12

Viacom Profit Plunges 41%

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Viacom Inc. said Wednesday that second-quarter earnings, excluding its cable systems, fell 41 percent because of poor film results and tough competition for its Blockbuster video chain.

The owner of MTV and Paramount Pictures said profit from continuing operations fell to $23.3 million, or 2 cents a share, from $39.2 million, or 6 cents, a year earlier. Per-share earnings reflect payment of preferred dividends.

Revenue rose 3.1 percent, to $2.85 billion.

Viacom, which plans to spin off its cable systems in this quarter and sell them to Tele-Communications Inc., said profit from cable rose 29 percent, to $17.8 million.

Including earnings from cable, net income was $41.1 million, down from $53 million.

Disappointing results from films such as "The Phantom" caused a 37 percent drop in profit from film and television operations.

In the first half, profit from continuing operations fell 45 percent, to $40.6 million. Profit from the cable operations was $28.3 million, down from $50.4 million.

Diller Says New TV Network Is 'On Track'

Bloomberg Business News

LAGUNA NIGUEL, California — Barry Diller, the chairman of Silver King Communications Inc., said Wednesday he would introduce programming next year for a new U.S. television network by testing it at the local television stations he controls.

"We are on track," said Mr. Diller, who created the Fox television network for Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. "Do we know what sort of programming we are planning? Yes. Are we ready to talk about it? No."

He refused to provide details about the new network or say whether he had plans to acquire additional stations.

The Federal Communications Commission last month approved a joint venture between Silver King and Tele-Communications Inc.'s Liberty Media Corp. to operate the network, which will include at least 37 TV stations.

Silver King owns 12 independent stations. In November, it reached an agreement to buy Savoy Pictures Entertainment Inc. and its television stations for $210 million in stock. Mr. Diller also owns a controlling interest in the Home Shopping Network Inc. and its affiliated television stations.

Mr. Diller's network will face stiff competition for advertising revenue from the three original networks, all of which have owners with deep pockets: NBC is owned by General Electric Co., Walt Disney Co. owns ABC, and Westinghouse Electric Co. has CBS. Fox and fledgling networks launched by Viacom Inc.'s Paramount Communications and Time Warner Inc. will also be tough competitors.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Acquisitions Sour as Cultures Clash

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

Each summer I look forward to seeing my friend Gary back in Massachusetts. Gary had been running his family's hardware manufacturing company, expanding its product line, snaring a couple of big retail accounts and finding low-cost suppliers in Asia. When a large national company came along four years ago and offered him millions of dollars for the company, he decided to sell.

Then the troubles began. Within three years, more than half of the company's managers had left, including Gary, who grew fed up with the corporation's arrogance and inflexibility. Sales dropped by a third. Products that had once generated modest profits were now money-losers. Recently, the new owner offered to sell the business back to Gary for less than half the original acquisition price — an offer Gary wisely refused.

This story is hardly unusual. A recent study by Cognetics Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, found that nearly one-quarter of acquired firms suffer significant drops in employment in the years immediately after a sale. That is three times the rate at which other firms experience sharp declines in employment, which is defined as a drop of more than 10 percent.

Cognetics also found that in nearly 40 percent of the cases, acquisitions failed to generate any significant growth with their purchase, even though buyers usually pay a premium price for the target company on the expectation of realizing significant savings or growth.

There is an acquisition upside here. In slightly more than a third of the cases, the acquired company records a significant increase in employment. Among nonacquired firms, that magnitude of growth shows up in only one in 10 firms.

"Acquisitions have a very destabilizing effect on companies," said David Birch of Cognetics. "In all likelihood it's either a fabulous success or it's a disaster."

Mr. Birch's findings are based on computerized records of about 13 million enterprises in the United States between 1992 and 1995, many of them small and midsized firms, as compiled by Dun & Bradstreet Corp., a credit-reporting firm.

His results are similar to other studies over the years that show companies tend to pay too much for their acquisitions when measured either by the impact on the acquirers' stock price or by the sales and profit performance of the companies in the years after the deal.

Calvin Andrigra, a dealmaker with the Ashton Group in Washington, says it is no surprise acquisitions are so volatile. The companies that decide to sell are often those either doing so badly they need to get bailed out or doing so well they need the financing and management skills that only a larger company can provide.

But it is the melding of corporate cultures — between the big, bureaucratic company that is usually buying and the smaller entrepreneurial firm that is for sale — that seems to explain why so many acquisitions never realize their promise.

It starts out with the small things, such as having a flexible vacation policy or awarding bonuses to motivate employees or cementing relations with customers by insisting sales representatives make their calls in person. Then a division vice president arrives from corporate headquarters to declare that from now on it is only two weeks off in the summer, no incentive pay and telephone-only contact with all but the biggest customers.

"What the acquirers often aren't sensitive to is that the reason this little company was successful in the first place are exactly those small little things that they want to change," said Alan Patricoff, a New York investment banker.

In other cases, the big problems come on the operations side as the acquiring company tries to realize cost savings by shifting certain functions from its new division to its own facilities.

Finally, there is an ego problem. All studies showed that executives of small firms tend to be a proud and independent lot who do not take naturally to following orders. Suddenly, they find their advice and wisdom is shunned and they have lost a substantial measure of control over their lives and the companies they built.

Rate Cut Surprises Australian Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Australia's central bank cut interest rates on Wednesday for the first time in three years, surprising most economists and investors and prompting the government to herald the move as an endorsement of its proposed budget cuts.

The Reserve Bank of Australia lowered the official cash rate 0.5 percentage point, to 7.0 percent. It was the first time the bank has reduced the rate financial institutions are charged for overnight loans since July 30, 1993. Interest rates have not been adjusted in Australia since December 1994.

Bernie Fraser, central bank governor, said, "The decision reflects the board's judgment that underlying inflation is consistent with the 2 percent to 3 percent objective, and its view is that the economy has the capacity to grow a little faster than at present without threatening this objective." Underlying inflation was 3.1 percent in the year ending with the June quarter.

"The reduction in rates will help buoy the economy, and make more progress over the year ahead in reducing unemployment," Mr. Fraser said.

The markets welcomed the news.

The November 2006 bond yields dropped 17 basis points to 8.30 percent as bond prices rose.

The All Ordinaries Index closed 49.50 points higher at 2,180.30.

But the Australian dollar slid to 77.35 U.S. cents from 78.03 on Tuesday.

Treasurer Peter Costello said the rate cut was a reward for the government's proposals to balance the budget, and he urged Australia's banks to pass on the reduction immediately to home owners and business customers.

The government has proposed cutting 8.0 billion Australian dollars ($6.3 billion) off expenditure plans in the next two years and will announce its 1996-97 budget on Aug. 20.

"The reason why there's this reduction in interest rates is a down payment on our economic restructuring package and opportunity to encourage investment and employment," Mr. Costello said.

But Mr. Fraser said the cut "in no way diminishes the urgency of the task confronting the government of reducing the budget deficit."

The rate cut caught many economists off guard and some questioned the wisdom of the move.

"Very surprised, both by the size and timing," said Anthony Thompson, a HongKong Bank economist. "We weren't expecting a cut at all as the next move. I think the RBA's taking a bit of a gamble on a couple of fronts."

Andrew Pease, an economist at Nomura Securities, said, "The Reserve Bank has chosen a risky course of action by lowering interest rates. The risk is that the Reserve Bank is throwing extra fuel on the elements of an economic recovery the bank itself has already identified." *(Knight-Ridder, Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)*

Strong Sales Power Sony's Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Wednesday that first-quarter earnings more than doubled because of robust sales and a weak yen.

The electronics and entertainment conglomerate earned 17.1 billion yen ($158 million) in the three months ended June 30, up from 7.47 billion yen a year ago. Sales rose 31 percent, to 1.17 trillion yen, from a year earlier.

"I think these results were better than the market consensus, and I think most people will make upward revisions now," said Kimihide Takano, analyst at Kleinwort Benson International Inc. in Tokyo. "Many people misjudged how big the impact of the weak yen would be."

Sony said the yen's depreciation improved sales worldwide, underpinning 43 percent growth in European sales, to 274.12 billion yen, and 36 percent growth in U.S. sales, to 319.30 billion yen. Because Sony makes more than 70 percent of its sales overseas, the weak yen gave a large boost to revenue when reported back in Japan.

The company said its sales would have been about 170 billion yen lower if exchange rates had been stable. The yen fell about 22 percent against the U.S. dollar during the quarter from a year ago.

Sony's managing director, Sumio Sano, said sales of PlayStation video-game players and digital-cellular phones were among the strongest areas in the electronics group.

The entertainment group's profit rose 73 percent, to 17.03 trillion yen from television production and good international box office results. But Sony said its U.S. film businesses, Columbia and Tri-Star, put in a "disappointing performance." The company recently named a new president for Tri-Star, saying it wanted to create different images for its two film operations. *(AP, Reuters)*

CANON INC.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BEARER/EUROPEAN DESPOSITARY RECEIPTS

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the above mentioned receipts, Canon Inc. hereby gives notice that, with effect from November 5th 1996 the deposit agreements of Bearer Depositary Receipts ("BDRs") and European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") will be terminated.

Therefore, the holders of BDRs should lodge their receipts with coupons 49 to 60 attached and holders of EDRs with coupons 72 to 90 attached, together with instructions for withdrawal of the underlying ordinary shares to their correspondent at the address mentioned below. Any holders who possess an odd lot (less than 1000 ordinary shares) will be required to sell their shares back to the company and will receive the proceeds in sterling, upon completion of settlement, from the company's agent Hill Samuel Bank Limited.

All the costs incurred will be met by Canon Inc.

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The Fuji Bank, Limited, Immermannstrasse 3, 4, Dusseldorf, Germany
Citibank N.A., 111 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015, USA
Kredietbank S.A., 43, Boulevard Royale, Luxembourg
Societe Generale, 29, Boulevard Haussmann, 75 Paris 9, France
Banque Internationale A Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royale, Luxembourg

By order of
Hill Samuel Bank Limited
Regulated by The Securities and Futures Authority
through
Hill Samuel Investment Management Limited
45 Chiswell Street
London EC1Y 4GR
1st Aug 1996

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

July 31

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6545	2.5745	1.1224	0.3307	0.1087*	—	5.445*	1.3808	1.5482*	1.204	1.315*
Brussels	30.3825	47.3675	20.6165	6.071	2.0084*	18.37	—	25.475	0.2833	22.10	24.255*
Frankfurt	1.4784	2.2912	—	0.2945	0.9673*	0.8909	4.8514*	1.2357	1.3732*	1.0698	1.1716*
London (a)	1.556	—	2.2904	7.7746	2,365.82	2.5687	47.1985	1.8641	166.18	2.1388	195.308
Madrid	125.407	195.553	85.381	25.149	8.26*	76.073	4.1422	105.568	117.456*	91.262	—
Milan	1,518.50	2,370.55	1,034.35	304.49	—	920.45	50.142	1,277.95	14.212	1,105.28	12.133
New York (b)	—	1.5566a	1.4728	4.996	1,520.00	1.6535	30.36	1.1975	106.875	1.3752	125.77
Paris	4.989	7.776	2.2951	—	0.3285*	3.0249	0.1647	4.1970	4.6670*	3.6289	3.977*
Tokyo	107.85	168.88	73.15	21.57	0.708	65.11	3.5487	89.25	—	78.62	0.8507
Toronto	1.3738	2.1389	0.9339	0.2753	0.0903*	0.8324	0.4531*	1.1491	1.2877*	—	1.093*
Zurich	1.1933	1.8573	0.8104	0.2386	0.0785*	0.7222	3.9318*	—	1.1173*	0.8685	0.9504*
1 ECU	1.294	0.8302	1.9046	6.4559	1,965.78	2.1342	38.1959	1.538	138.227	1.779	162.322
1 SDR	1.4655	0.9487	2.1549	7.3116	N.Q.	2.4171	44.3892	1.7447	155.141	2.0072	183.837

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Libid-Libor Rates

July 31

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	2 9/16 - 2 11/16	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	7/16 - 1/2	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
3-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	2 3/8 - 2 1/2	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	5/8 - 3/4	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
6-month	5 11/16 - 5 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	2 7/16 - 2 9/16	5 7/8 - 6	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	3/4 - 7/8	4 5/8 - 4 3/4
1-year	6 - 6 1/16	3 7/16 - 3 1/2	2 3/8 - 2 1/2	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	4 - 4 1/8	1 - 1 1/16	4 1/2 - 4 5/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9981	Greek drac.	234.11	Mex. peso	7.556	S. Afr. rand	4.492
Australian $	1.2923	Hong Kong $	7.733	N. Zealand $	1.4505	S. Kor. won	812.60
Austrian sch.	10.33	Hung. forint	152.62	Norw. krone	6.3495	Swed. krona	6.5849
Brazil real	1.023	Indian rupee	35.65	Phil. peso	26.22	Taiwan $	27.51
Chinese yuan	8.3409	Indo. rupiah	2350.5	Polish zloty	2.70	Thai baht	25.29
Czech koruna	26.58	Irish £	0.6169	Port. escudo	151.34	Turkish lira	83209.5
Danish krone	5.677	Israeli shek.	3.1605	Russ ruble	5206.	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.395	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	472.75
Fin. markka	4.476	Malay. ring.	2.4943	Sing. $	1.4132		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5583	1.5583	1.5583	Japanese yen	106.34	105.92	105.41
Canadian dollar	1.3733	1.3721	1.3709	Swiss franc	1.1857	1.1825	1.1795
Deutsche mark	1.4662	1.4634	1.4602				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	7.00	5 3/4
3-month CDs	5.13	5.09
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.17	5.20
1-year Treasury bill	5.52	5.55
2-year Treasury bill	6.21	6.28
5-year Treasury note	6.56	6.64
7-year Treasury note	6.65	6.73
10-year Treasury note	6.79	6.87
30-year Treasury bond	6.97	7.03
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.83	4.83
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.41
1-month interbank	0.56	0.56
3-month interbank	0.78	0.78
6-month interbank	0.91	0.91
10-year Gov't bond	3.31	3.33
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.25	3.15
1-month interbank	3.38	3.40
3-month interbank	3.40	3.40
6-month interbank	3.43	3.43
10-year Bund	6.37	6.39

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 9/16	5 5/8
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
6-month interbank	5 13/16	5 3/4
10-year Gilt	7.90	7.90
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3 1/2	3 5/8
1-month interbank	3 3/4	3 7/8
3-month interbank	3 13/16	3 13/16
6-month interbank	3 15/16	3 3/4
10-year OAT	6.41	6.40

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	384.75	385.35	+ 0.60
London	385.50	385.30	+ 0.50
New York	390.10	393.10	+ 2.80

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

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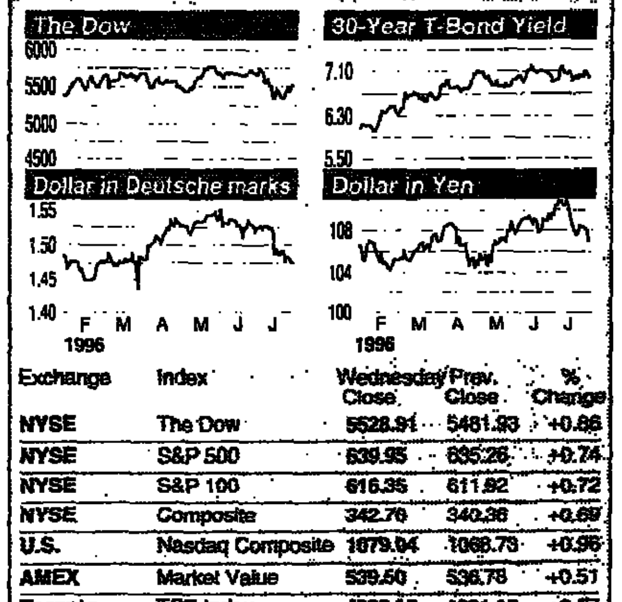

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5528.91	5481.93	+0.86
NYSE	S&P 500	639.95	635.26	+0.74
NYSE	S&P 100	616.35	611.92	+0.72
NYSE	Composite	342.70	340.36	+0.69
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1079.04	1068.73	+0.96
AMEX	Market Value	539.50	536.78	+0.51
Toronto	TSE Index	4929.15	4901.15	+0.57
São Paulo	Bovespa	61922.80	59560.40	+3.97
Mexico City	Bolsa	3007.24	2986.89	+0.68
Buenos Aires	Merval	529.09	527.88	+0.23
Santiago	IPSA General	5516.34	5522.77	-0.12
Caracas	Capital General	4185.32	4224.14	-0.92

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Profit Plunges at Bethlehem Steel

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (Bloomberg) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. said Wednesday that its second-quarter profit plunged 56 percent as steel prices declined.

The company said net income fell to $26.6 million, from $60.3 million in the period a year ago. Revenue fell to $1.24 billion from $1.25 billion. The company's results were in line with analysts' expectations, and its stock rose 37.5 cents to $10.125.

Monsanto Raises Stake in Calgene

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Bloomberg) — Monsanto Co. said Wednesday it was raising its stake in Calgene Inc. to a controlling 54.6 percent with a $50 million injection aimed at helping the agricultural biotechnology company reverse a decline in its produce business.

Monsanto, which holds 49.9 percent of Calgene, will buy 6.25 million additional shares of Calgene at $8 a share, or $50 million. The new cash will be used to reduce Calgene's $6 million annual interest expense and provide capital for new products.

• **Chrysler Corp.** said cost-saving suggestions made by its suppliers would shave $1 billion from its auto-parts spending over the next four years.

• **Grand Union Co.** said it had agreed to sell $100 million of preferred stock to Shamrock Group, an investor group that includes Roy Disney and the General Electric Pension Trust. Shamrock will have a controlling stake in Grand Union.

• **SBC Communications Inc.** shareholders in Texas approved the $16 billion purchase of a rival regional telephone company. **Pacific Telesis Group of California.**

• **KPMG Peat Marwick LLP** said revenue for its 1996 financial year ended June 30 rose 10 percent, to $2.5 billion.

Bloomberg, Reuters

Owens Corning Seeks Identity

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Glen H. Hiner left General Electric Co. in January 1992 to head Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., he thought the miasma that enveloped his new corporate home was the gloomy residue of an enormously costly takeover defense six years before.

But the brooding was much more deep seated. The company, it turned out, was fixated on the legal fallout from a substance it had not put in products for 20 years: asbestos.

"Asbestos litigation," Mr. Hiner recalled, "was the defining factor in how this company viewed itself."

Fast forward to 1996. Mr. Hiner has neatly sealed off asbestos from the corporate balance sheet. But despite the company's well-known Pink Panther logo, he still faces identity problems.

Some people think Owens Corning is involved in breast implant litigation. (That's a different company, Dow Corning.) Or that it makes Corningware. (That's Corning Inc.) Or glass. (That's Owens-Illinois.) Most frustrating of all are the ones who still think Owens-Corning makes only fiberglass.

On Thursday, though, the company's ticker symbol on the New York Stock Exchange changes to OWC, from OCF, reflecting Mr. Hiner's move in January to drop "Fiberglas" (along with the hyphen and "Corp.") from the Owens Corning name.

"We're not a fiberglass company anymore," Mr. Hiner said. "We're a materials company that puts systems together for homes."

This redefinition may be a model for companies mired in the quicksand of corporate history. Mr. Hiner shunted the asbestos issue to an office three hours from headquarters. He cleaned house at the top. And he persuaded customers to judge the company on the strength of its products.

Many analysts predict that Mr. Hiner will beat by a year his goal of bringing sales — $3.6 billion last year — to $5 billion by the year 2000. And they say that the $545 million after-tax reserve he announced in June (on top of an $800 million reserve set up years earlier) should take care of future asbestos claims once and for all.

Now Mr. Hiner must get Wall Street to back up its praise with stock purchases. Owens Corning stock continues, as it has for decades, to trade at about eight times earnings, less than half the average for the Dow Jones industrial average. The stock closed Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange with a gain of 37.5 cents at $37.875.

"Glen Hiner has put this company through a far more massive restructuring than many investors realize," said Jonathan L. Goldfarb, a Merrill Lynch analyst.

Stephen J. Dobi, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs, agreed. "This could be a $50 stock in a year," he said.

Mr. Hiner has pumped money into research and marketing. He has wooed investors, too — declaring in June the company's first dividend (amounting to 25 cents annually) in 10 years.

And this fall, Owens Corning will start promoting the concept of the "pink house," one where the shingles, the siding and all of the products that one would touch if one drilled through a house's outer walls carry the Owens Corning name.

Clearly, Owens Corning has come a long way since researchers accidentally fired compressed air into molten glass and created fiberglass. In 1935 Corning Glass and Owens-Illinois Glass formed Owens Corning to exploit that technology, and put the operations in Toledo, Ohio.

Today, the ties to those parents long since severed, Owens Corning is the leading producer of fiberglass insulation, with twice the share of its competitors, Certainteed Corp., owned by Saint-Gobain SA of France, and Schuller Corp. (formerly Manville).

When Mr. Hiner came aboard, Owens Corning was a $2.8 billion company, a dwarf compared with GE Plastics, the $5 billion unit he previously headed.

And Owens Corning's successful defense against a takeover attempt by the Wickes Cos. in 1986 had required a cash and stock payout to shareholders that left the company deeply in debt.

But that was nothing compared with the paralysis that asbestos had caused. The company had no sales or earnings targets and had adopted little modern accounting technology. No one had really tried to leverage Owens Corning's trademarked pink or Pink Panther logo; the company's Canadian subsidiary used a pink flamingo, and its Belgian plant made yellow insulation.

To get the company looking ahead, Mr. Hiner pulled the asbestos issue away from the lawyers at Toledo headquarters, and set up an asbestos department at the company's research center in Granville, Ohio.

He established the initial $800 million reserve to cover asbestos claims, and hired a former management consultant to ride herd on those claims.

"I've gotten this company focused away from asbestos and back onto customers," he said.

DOLLAR: *Focus Stays on German and U.S. Interest Rates*

Continued from Page 11

four-month low against the Swiss franc after the Swiss National Bank announced that it added liquidity to the money market in a "sign that we deem the massive overvaluation of the Swiss franc" unfounded. Adding liquidity to the money market tends to reduce a country's interest rates.

"The SNB move has helped calm things down somewhat," said Henry Wilkes, a currency trader at Bank Julius Baer in London.

The dollar fell to 1.1975 Swiss francs, down from 1.2027 at the close Tuesday. It fell to 4.9960 French francs from 5.0095, while the pound slipped to $1.5566 to $1.5575.

Dealers and analysts also said concern that U.S.-Japanese trade talks on semiconductors had stalled has also weighed on the dollar.

Some said the dollar's downturn was linked to the widely held feeling that the current round of interest-rate cuts in Europe was ending, especially after the Bundesbank decided last week not to cut rates.

Analysts said some of the so-called high-yielding currencies in Europe, such as the Spanish peseta and Italian lira, slumped Wednesday, sending traders scurrying for the security of Deutsche marks and Swiss francs.

Falling rates in countries such as Italy, Spain and Sweden have led traders to sell their currencies in recent weeks for German marks, reversing positions investors took earlier in the year. The perception that the Bundesbank has been dragging its heels on a German rate cut has accelerated this, traders said.

The market is waiting for more U.S. economic data this week, including the purchasing managers' index for July and an initial estimate of second-quarter gross domestic product growth to be announced Thursday and unemployment and job-creation figures Friday.

(Bloomberg, AFX, AFP)

Hope for Low Inflation Spurs Wall Street Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks ended their worst month in more than two years with a gain as optimism grew that inflation would not accelerate and cause corporate borrowing costs to rise.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 46.98 to close at 5,528.91, after rallying 47.34 points on Tuesday. Advances led declines on the New York Stock Exchange by about a 7-to-4 ratio.

Shares of the long-distance phone companies AT&T and MCI Communications paced the day's advance.

Another round of economic reports suggesting that prices for goods and services were not climbing too fast spurred expectations that the Federal Reserve would bypass a chance to raise benchmark lending rates next month.

"The signs are that the economy is not running away, so the onus is not on the Fed to make a move on rates in the near term," said Art Hogan, head of institutional equity trading at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. "That was the fear coming into the week."

The broader Standard & Poor's 500 Index jumped 4.69 to 639.95 to end the month with a 4.57 percent loss — matching its drop of March 1994, the month after the Federal Reserve began a string of seven interest-rate increases. Concern that rising rates would eat into profits sent all three major indexes lower this month.

"What we've had this month is a wake-up call," said Frank Cappiello, president of McCullough Andrews & Cappiello, which oversees $1.4 billion in assets.

Among the Dow industrials, General Electric, Caterpillar and Philip Morris rose the most. Even with Wednesday's, though, the 30-stock average is down about 2.2 percent for the month — its biggest monthly loss since November 1994.

Shares of AT&T rose 1⅛ to 52⅛ after Stephanie Comfort, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co., reinstated her "strong buy" recommendation on the stock. Other long-distance companies whose stocks rose included MCI Communications Corp., up 1 to 24⅝, Sprint Corp., up ⅞ to 36⅝, and WorldCom Inc., up 1⅜ to 25⅞.

General Electric jumped 2¼ to 82⅜ on a report that Japan plans to buy 130 new F-2 fighter jets over the next 10 years, at a cost of $110 million apiece. GE will help make the engines for the planes designed by Lockheed Martin Corp. Lockheed's stock jumped ⅝ to 82⅞.

The Nasdaq composite index rose 7.09 to 1,079.04 after gaining 5.53 points on Tuesday. Just as for the Dow and S&P 500, it was not a good month for the Nasdaq — its 8.8 percent decline was its worst since a 13 percent slide in August 1990, when the country was on the verge of a recession.

U.S. STOCKS

Bank shares gained as the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, a gauge of inflation expectations, fell 6 basis points to 6.97 percent.

The drop in bond yields was spurred by an unexpected drop in the Chicago Purchasing Management Association's index of manufacturing activity in July.

On Tuesday, investors got a boost from reports showing that the housing market was not heating up and that retail sales were rising modestly. The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee will meet next on Aug. 20 to decide interest-rate policy.

The prospect of increased borrowing activity sent the S&P regional bank index of 22 stocks up 1.45 to 258.09. Wells Fargo & Co. gained 3⅝ to 232⅞, Bank of New York Co. rose ⅜ to 51¼, Bank of Boston Corp. jumped ¾ to 53 and NationsBank Corp. jumped 1 to 85⅞.

Apprehension about inflation has not disappeared. Another report that will shape inflation expectations comes on Friday, when the government releases its monthly employment report.

Statistics released July 5 that showed robust job growth in June sent stocks tumbling, with the Dow industrials sliding 114 points, or about 2 percent. Reports on gross domestic product, personal income and construction spending also come out this week.

Some companies that recently announced stock buybacks rose. Bear Stearns Cos. said it would buy back up to $250 million of its shares, and its shares rose ⅜ to 22½. Reebok International Ltd.'s stock, which closed unchanged at 35, is up 12 percent this week after it said it might buy back a third of its shares.

"One of the impressive developments of late is the continued corporate buyback mode that some companies are in," said Alan Ackerman, a stock market analyst at Fahnestock & Co. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	734	19¼	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
ARC	152	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ATT Fd	94	77½	76½	77½	+1⅛
Action	237	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AdvMed	332	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AHoquen	598	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alphain	153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AlpinGr	478	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdhl	1153	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ABodyAr n	99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AExpl	345	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
AIM 85	110	13	[illegible]	13	—
AmerPag	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
AScIE	1253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IvaxCp	2971	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
JTS Corp	3981	5⅝	5¼	[illegible]	+⅜
KFX Inc	151	6⅛	5⅝	[illegible]	—⅛
KV Ph B	732	8¼	7½	8⅛	+⅝
KV Ph A	1630	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
KatzM	1149	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
Keane	366	37¾	37¼	37⅝	+¼
Kirby	482	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
KnogNA	189	[illegible]	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
KogrEq	118	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
LaBarg	393	6¼	[illegible]	6⅛	—
Landaur	225	19⅝	[illegible]	19⅝	+⅛
LsrTech	215	5	4	4⅝	+⅜
LsrTc wt	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumex	199	10⅜	10	10¼	+⅛
MAI Sy n	80	8	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
Magellan	236	18⅝	18½	18½	[illegible]
MePS	103	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
MassHE	100	11⅜	11⅜	11½	—⅛
Media	700	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
MediaLog	486	6¼	6	6¼	[illegible]
MercAir	135	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
Metromdo	1107	10⅝	10¼	10¼	[illegible]
NVR	333	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
NVR wt	310	2	1⅞	2	—
Nabors	3987	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	[illegible]
NY Times	1464	29⅝	28⅜	29⅝	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5477.13	5536.31	5473.43	5528.91	+46.98
Trans	1980.00	2008.25	1978.85	2007.56	+21.97
Util	204.51	206.05	204.44	205.14	+0.28
Comp	1743.70	1761.23	1743.07	1761.16	+14.70

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	758.83	750.05	757.93	+6.25
Transp.	483.56	480.40	482.94	+0.72
Utilities	185.31	184.13	184.78	—0.07
Finance	65.84	65.28	65.80	+0.34
SP 500	640.54	633.74	639.95	+4.69
SP 100	617.53	610.52	616.35	+4.43

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	342.86	339.70	342.70	+2.34
Industrials	434.47	430.12	434.18	+3.13
Transp.	311.57	309.68	311.49	+0.84
Utility	241.29	238.73	240.72	+1.57
Finance	289.97	287.39	289.97	+1.74

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1081.57	1071.17	1079.04	+7.09
Industrials	986.62	980.72	985.43	+4.41
Banks	1068.73	1066.38	1068.16	+0.70
Insurance	1214.69	1206.88	1213.40	+4.90
Finance	1271.99	1266.70	1271.83	+4.67
Transp.	815.58	810.87	814.90	+5.42

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	539.56	534.00	539.50	+2.72

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.64	+0.12
10 Utilities	98.41	+0.16
10 Industrials	104.86	+0.07

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GlaxoWel	175343	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	—½
Compaq	78896	56	54	55	+⅜
AT&T	73689	52⅜	52	52⅛	+1⅛
IBM	34911	108⅝	107⅝	107⅞	+½
AutSec	33661	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Andina s	30255	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+½
TelBrasil n	28103	75⅛	72¼	72⅝	—1⅛
SouthnCo	28182	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+⅛
Chrysler s	26441	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+1⅛
CocaCl s	25830	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	+½
Exxon	24821	84⅝	81⅞	81⅝	+½
USWM n	23595	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
Foratt	23114	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+½
Merck	22298	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	+⅝
WalMart	22217	24⅛	23⅞	24	—

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	80194	75⅜	74⅝	75⅝	+⅜
Cisco s	38597	52⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+⅜
WorldCm s	35921	26⅛	24⅝	25⅞	+1⅜
SunMics	40062	55⅛	53⅝	54⅜	+1⅜
TelCmA s	41261	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	—⅛
3Com s	37442	40⅝	38	39⅝	+½
MCI	36640	25¼	24	24⅝	+1
MFS Cm s	35595	31⅝	31½	31⅝	—¼
ApldMat s	35437	25	23½	23⅞	—1⅛
Microsoft	34948	119⅝	117⅝	117⅞	—⅝
Xilinx s	34628	33½	31¼	32⅝	+1⅛
Oracle s	34551	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝	+⅜
BusnObj s	33944	20½	17⅝	19¼	+½
Iomega s	33362	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+½
St Inc s	32874	14¼	12⅝	13⅝	—⅜

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TopSrce	22603	4	3⅝	3⅞	
EchoBay	10286	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
TWA	8485	11	10⅝	10⅝	
Pricell s	8397	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
BemaGold	7590	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+½
SPDR	6849	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛	+½
PegGld	5929	12⅛	11⅝	12	+⅜
XCL Ltd	4655	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
FAusPr	4235	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
Nabors	3987	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	—⅜

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1568	1384
Declined	881	1021
Unchanged	712	767
Total issues	3161	3172
New Highs	32	18
New Lows	48	69

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	2212	1792
Declined	1562	1921
Unchanged	1636	1898
Total issues	5410	5611
New Highs	44	29
New Lows	123	157

AMEX

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	230	229
Declined	174	251
Unchanged	176	219
Total issues	580	709
New Highs	6	1
New Lows	4	20

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	402.59	410.36
Amex	19.72	22.35
Nasdaq	447.64	418.47

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Imperial Chem Ltd		b .9687	8-28	10-15
STOCK SPLIT				
Dial Corp 1 share for each share held.				
Infodata Systems 2 for 1 split.				
Nthn Canada 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Baldwin Lyons AB	–	.10	8-13	8-27
Hooper Holmes	–	.02	8-18	8-30
Media General	Q	.13	8-30	9-13
REDUCED				
Gilbert Assoc	Q	.10	8-15	9-10
INA Inv Secur	Q	.32	8-28	9-10
INITIAL				
Cullen Frost n	–	.21	8-30	9-13
REGULAR				
Amli Residential	Q	.43	8-9	8-20
Arnold Indust	Q	.11	8-16	9-4
Arrow Finci	Q	.17	9-3	9-16
Asarco Inc	Q	.20	8-14	9-2
Banta Corp	Q	.11	10-18	11-1
Brunswick Corp	Q	.125	8-23	9-16
Centerpoint Props	Q	.405	9-5	9-26
Central Fidelity	Q	.22	9-14	10-1
Empire District	Q	.32	9-1	9-15
Exxon Corp	Q	.79	8-13	9-10
Fst FinBkshrs Inc	Q	.28	9-16	10-1
Houghton Mifflin	Q	.24	8-14	8-28
Indiana Fedl	Q	.18	8-15	8-30
Jefferson Bn FL	Q	.125	8-9	8-19
La-Z-Boy	Q	.19	8-19	9-10
Louisiana Pac	Q	.14	8-15	8-30
Lukens Inc	Q	.25	8-12	8-16
McGraw-Hill Cos	Q	.33	8-27	9-11
Middlesex Water	Q	.275	8-15	9-3
Newell Co	Q	.14	8-8	8-19
Poe & Brown	Q	.12	8-9	8-23
Rhone Poul	Q	.32	8-9	8-30
Selective Insur	Q	.28	8-15	9-3
Shurgaurd Storage	Q	.47	8-8	8-21
Sonat Inc	Q	.27	8-30	9-13
Torstar Corp B	g	.23	9-16	9-30
Transp Gas Sur	b	.475	8-23	—
Tribune Co	Q	.30	8-29	9-12
Weingarten Rlty	Q	.62	8-29	9-13

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

July 31

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	3.56¼	3.50¼	3.54¼	—0.03½	69,489
Dec 96	3.21	3.17¼	3.19¾		164,122
Mar 97	3.29	3.25¼	3.28		35,661
May 97	3.34¼	3.31¼	3.33½		11,365
Jul 97	3.35½	3.33½	3.34¾	+0.00¼	8,593
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 59,733					
Tue's open int 299,217 up 2111					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Aug 96	243.00	241.30	242.90	+0.90	14,888
Sep 96	239.00	237.40	238.80	+0.90	14,795
Oct 96	233.00	231.30	232.20	+0.60	7,928
Dec 96	230.00	228.00	229.40	+1.00	25,715
Jan 97	229.70	228.30	229.70	+0.30	4,077
Mar 97	229.50	228.30	229.10	+0.10	3,347
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 24,496					
Tue's open int 75,850 up 620					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Aug 96	24.26	24.00	24.25	+0.17	6,680
Sep 96	24.46	24.20	24.45	+0.14	17,404
Oct 96	24.66	24.42	24.65	+0.15	11,313
Dec 96	25.12	24.85	25.10	+0.20	34,308
Jan 97	25.29	25.10	25.29	+0.20	4,018
Mar 97	25.60	25.45	25.60	+0.20	3,828
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 38,156					
Tue's open int 80,985 off 970					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Aug 96	7.68¼	7.61½	7.65¾	+0.03½	14,693
Sep 96	7.50	7.39½	7.47	+0.02¼	13,939
Nov 96	7.35	7.24	7.33	+0.04	110,556
Jan 97	7.43	7.31¾	7.40¼	+0.03¾	16,155
Mar 97	7.49	7.32¾	7.46¼	+0.03¼	6,670
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 56,575					
Tue's open int 175,337 off 1737					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	4.41	4.35	4.40	+0.01¾	26,735
Dec 96	4.45½	4.39½	4.44¾	+0.02¾	31,829
Mar 97	4.45½	4.40	4.43½	+0.03½	6,306
May 97	4.18	4.17	4.18	+0.02	216
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 16,867					
Tue's open int 67,704 up 1074					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	65.32	64.60	65.27	+0.60	22,695
Oct 96	68.65	67.95	68.55	+0.45	36,461
Dec 96	66.40	65.80	66.37	+0.57	18,530
Feb 97	64.70	64.15	64.62	+0.42	12,440
Apr 97	64.45	66.05	64.35	+0.18	4,801
Jun 97	64.80	64.40	64.55		2,182
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 21,231					
Tue's open int 99,881 up 468					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	61.85	61.30	61.77	+0.40	4,648
Sep 96	61.65	61.25	61.65	+0.48	2,807
Oct 96	61.75	61.40	61.62	+0.43	6,235
Nov 96	62.70	62.20	62.70	+0.35	2,451
Jan 97	63.25	62.85	63.05		1,104
Mar 97	63.60	62.35	62.70	—0.10	700
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 2,408					
Tue's open int 18,919 off 65					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	59.65	58.65	58.72	—0.83	6,888
Oct 96	54.60	53.40	53.62	—0.88	13,352
Dec 96	55.65	54.70	55.17	—0.38	8,303
Feb 97	76.00	75.45	75.70	—0.22	2,447
Apr 97	73.90	73.20	73.32	—0.33	895
Jun 97	78.60	78.00	78.30	—0.40	914
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 8,783					
Tue's open int 33,136 off 292					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	95.65	92.70	94.47	+0.77	3,134
Feb 97	83.20	81.20	81.70	—1.10	2,754
Mar 97	82.65	80.70	81.65	—0.65	193
May 97	82.40	81.00	81.97	—1.03	83
Jul 97	81.90	81.50	81.90	—0.35	11
Aug 97			82.25		2
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 3,526					
Tue's open int 6,208 off 226					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Sep 96	1342	1300	1333	+9	21,512
Dec 96	1377	1341	1372	+9	18,481
Mar 97	1409	1381	1407	+12	16,489
May 97	1415	1400	1428	+12	7,733
Jul 97			1438	+11	5,939
Est. sales 14,653 Tue's. sales 7,845					
Tue's open int 88,980 off 458					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	108.00	105.80	106.40	+1.15	14,993
Dec 96	101.90	100.00	100.65	+0.95	8,508
Mar 97	99.75	98.50	98.80	+0.90	3,564
May 97	100.10	100.00	100.00	+1.75	940
Est. sales 7,127 Tue's. sales 4,894					
Tue's open int 28,667 up 387					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	11.98	11.50	11.78	—0.17	75,133
Mar 97	11.54	11.26	11.42	—0.09	42,131
May 97	11.23	11.01	11.16	—0.05	15,987
Jul 97	10.99	10.80	10.90	—0.04	12,483
Est. sales 25,759 Tue's. sales 111,092					
Tue's open int 153,456 up 2076					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	117.00	114.50	116.60	+1.45	11,263
Nov 96	114.40	112.00	113.80	+1.30	3,808
Jan 97	113.75	111.90	113.10	+1.10	4,368
Mar 97	114.50	112.80	114.20	+1.80	659
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 668					
Tue's open int 20,513 off 82					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Aug 96	388.80	384.20	387.50	+3.10	11,422
Sep 96			389.20	+3.10	3
Oct 96	391.20	387.40	390.50	+2.70	14,398
Dec 96	393.30	390.00	393.10	+2.80	76,522
Feb 97	396.00	393.10	395.80	+2.80	8,614
Apr 97			398.30	+2.80	6,443
Jun 97			401.30	+2.80	9,355
Aug 97			403.90	+2.80	3,368
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 64,838					
Tue's open int 169,384 off 330					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	94.00	92.45	94.00	+1.40	2,851
Sep 96	93.20	91.70	93.20	+1.00	17,441
Oct 96			92.55	+0.95	1,364
Nov 96			91.90	+0.90	1,167
Dec 96	91.25	90.00	91.25	+0.85	14,264
Jan 97			91.10	+0.90	979
Feb 97			90.20	+0.45	756
Mar 97	89.80	89.10	90.05	+0.58	5,572
Apr 97			90.00	+0.50	429
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 7,589					
Tue's open int 54,943 up 57					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Aug 96			512.2	+8.0	5
Sep 96	515.5	505.5	514.8	+8.0	61,089
Oct 96			517.3	+8.0	
Dec 96	524.0	517.0	522.9	+8.1	25,849
Jan 97			526.2	+8.1	20
Mar 97	530.0	527.0	531.3	+8.2	7,455
May 97	532.0	531.0	536.6	+8.3	5,508
Jul 97			541.8	+8.4	4,117
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 6,100					
Tue's open int 106,444 off 474					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	407.80	403.50	407.20	+4.30	19,110
Jan 97	410.00	405.50	409.60	+4.30	3,063
Apr 97			412.30	+4.30	2,373
Jul 97	411.50	411.50	415.00	+4.30	163
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 1,452					
Tue's open int 24,709 off 480					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1495½	1496½	1500½	1501½
Forward	1530.00	1531.00	1536.00	1537.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2045.00	2050.00	2025.00	2030.00
Forward	1956.00	1958.00	1950.00	1951.00
Lead				
Spot	806½	807½	806.00	807.00
Forward	810.00	811.00	812.00	813.00
Nickel				
Spot	6855.00	6865.00	6925.00	6935.00
Forward	6975.00	6980.00	7040.00	7050.00
Tin				
Spot	6090.00	6095.00	6065.00	6075.00
Forward	6160.00	6161.00	6130.00	6135.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1021½	1022½	1027½	1028½
Forward	1048.00	1049.00	1054.00	1055.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.73	94.69	94.72	+0.02	7,714
Dec 96	94.54	94.48	94.53	+0.04	1,741
Mar 97	94.37	94.34	94.37	+0.07	395
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 234					
Tue's open int 9,850 up 27					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	105-15	105-01	105-135	+ 11	167,407
Dec 96	104-315	104-185	104-31	+ 11	6,475
Mar 97			104-215	+ 11	
Est. sales 27,500 Tue's. sales 26,704					
Tue's open int 175,985					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	107-07	106-19	107-04	+ 15	290,630
Dec 96	106-19	106-01	106-17	+ 15	20,896
Mar 97			106-06	+ 15	1,951
Est. sales 45,000 Tue's. sales 34,788					
Tue's open int 313,711					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 96	109-09	108-07	109-04	+ 22	439,620
Dec 96	108-23	107-22	108-19	+ 22	79,868
Mar 97	108-07	107-11	108-06	+ 22	3,931
Jun 97	107-25	107-20	107-25	+ 22	1,039
Est. sales 300,000 Tue's. sales 195,905					
Tue's open int 455,550					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	107-02	106-23	106-31	+ 0-01	139,114
Dec 96	N.T.	N.T.	106-05	+ 0-01	736
Est. sales: 31,605. Prev. sales: 35,430					
Prev. open int.: 139,870 off 2,061					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	97.13	96.90	97.05	+ 0.17	236,499
Dec 96	96.19	96.00	96.15	+ 0.18	9,790
Est. sales: 118,214. Prev. sales: 116,795					
Prev. open int.: 246,289 up 7,172					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	123.30	123.04	123.28	+0.14	188,454
Dec 97	121.94	121.70	121.92	+0.14	33,445
Mar 97	121.68	121.54	121.70	+0.16	3,557
Est. volume: 89,483. Open int.: 225,456 up 773.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	115.90	115.05	115.84	+ 0.36	63,765
Dec 96	114.80	114.80	115.15	+ 0.36	3,983
Est. sales: 40,258. Prev. sales: 57,448					
Prev. open int.: 67,748 off 350					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Aug 96	94.320	94.280	94.310	+30	22,535
Sep 96	94.230	94.170	94.220	+40	480,979
Oct 96	94.080	94.050	94.080	+30	3,342
Dec 96	93.930	93.840	93.910	+40	453,724
Mar 97	93.780	93.680	93.760	+70	276,260
Jun 97	93.630	93.510	93.600	+80	223,613
Sep 97	93.500	93.380	93.480	+90	197,988
Mar 00	92.860	92.770	92.840	+90	34,728
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 411,645					
Tue's open int 2,496,338 up 12292					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 96	1.5604	1.5522	1.5546	—22	53,773
Dec 96	1.5590	1.5530	1.5552	—34	1,180
Mar 97			1.5564	—36	6
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 7,432					
Tue's open int 54,359 up 62					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 96	.7291	.7278	.7287	+1	33,905
Dec 96	.7308	.7298	.7306	+2	4,895
Mar 97	.7327	.7327	.7322	+3	453
Jun 97			.7332	+3	686
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 2,717					
Tue's open int 39,255 up 231					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 96	.6850	.6787	.6815	+22	72,350
Dec 96	.6876	.6842	.6857	+22	3,143
Mar 97	.6920	.6900	.6903	+22	633
Jun 97	.6947	.6947	.6947	+22	9
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 16,083					
Tue's open int 76,135 up 1975					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96	.009465	.009319	.009437	+114	67,484
Dec 96	.009585	.009532	.009557	+116	4,380
Mar 97			.009677	+118	742
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 19,212					
Tue's open int 72,041 up 430					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 96	.8475	.8345	.8388	+36	37,192
Dec 96	.8535	.8432	.8455	+37	2,177
Mar 97	.8595	.8525	.8526	+38	87
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 14,960					
Tue's open int 39,471 up 385					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	94.25	94.22	94.23	— 0.01	84,913
Dec 96	94.14	94.12	94.13	— 0.02	104,000
Mar 97	93.90	93.87	93.89	Unch.	66,784
Jun 97	93.52	93.48	93.49	— 0.02	44,617
Sep 97	93.09	93.06	93.07	— 0.01	32,312
Dec 97	92.74	92.71	92.72	— 0.01	25,781
Mar 98	92.46	92.44	92.45	Unch.	21,955
Jun 98	92.27	92.25	92.26	+ 0.01	13,410
Sep 98	92.14	92.10	92.14	+ 0.02	9,582
Dec 98	92.04	92.00	92.03	Unch.	10,054
Mar 99	91.93	91.90	91.92	+ 0.02	3,350
Jun 99	91.78	91.76	91.82	+ 0.02	1,535
Est. sales: 38,029. Prev. sales: 26,849					
Prev. open int.: 418,263 up 89					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	96.68	96.65	96.67	+ 0.03	169,795
Dec 96	96.62	96.56	96.61	+ 0.05	221,482
Mar 97	96.38	96.32	96.36	+ 0.06	191,057
Jun 97	96.06	96.00	96.04	+ 0.07	124,816
Sep 97	95.71	95.64	95.69	+ 0.07	91,408
Dec 97	95.37	95.30	95.34	+ 0.07	69,939
Mar 98	95.02	94.97	95.01	+ 0.06	59,175
Jun 98	94.70	94.66	94.68	+ 0.05	32,019
Sep 98	94.41	94.38	94.39	+ 0.05	23,321
Dec 98	94.12	94.10	94.12	+ 0.05	22,542
Mar 99	93.90	93.84	93.87	+ 0.05	19,140
Jun 99	93.66	93.62	93.64	+ 0.05	9,415
Est. sales: 132,467. Prev. sales: 135,600					
Prev. open int.: 1,014,681 off 684					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	96.00	96.01	96.05	+0.08	57,716
Dec 96	95.97	95.91	95.94	+0.03	51,842
Mar 97	95.83	95.74	95.83	+0.05	31,290
Jun 97	95.63	95.56	95.62	+0.05	18,205
Sep 97	95.38	95.31	95.37	+0.06	12,320
Dec 97	95.13	95.05	95.12	+0.06	9,310
Mar 98	94.90	94.84	94.89	+0.06	8,482
Jun 98	94.65	94.55	94.65	+0.06	6,533
Sep 98	94.41	94.37	94.40	+0.05	4,300
Dec 98	94.14	94.10	94.13	+0.05	4,177
Mar 99	93.90	93.90	93.90	+0.07	8,545
Jun 99	93.65	93.63	93.66	+0.05	2,008
Est. volume: 41,737. Open int.: 213,949 off 850.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	91.57	91.46	91.57	+ 0.05	57,310
Dec 96	92.02	91.90	92.01	+ 0.06	37,955
Mar 97	92.20	92.09	92.19	+ 0.05	22,798
Jun 97	92.22	92.10	92.20	+ 0.05	13,238
Sep 97	92.16	92.07	92.13	+ 0.05	7,799
Dec 97	91.98	91.91	91.96	+ 0.05	4,168
Est. sales: 24,777. Prev. sales: 41,485					
Prev. open int.: 143,228 up 605					

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.50	71.60	72.20	+0.47	7,988
Dec 96	73.95	73.55	72.77	+0.49	32,442
Mar 97	75.24	74.91	75.12	+0.52	7,803
May 97	75.85	75.52	75.85	+0.65	5,840
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Aug 96	57.50	55.70	56.75	+1.70	8,443
Sep 96	57.00	55.85	56.80	+0.96	34,556
Oct 96	57.00	56.10	56.75	+0.86	9,526
Nov 96	57.20	56.50	56.85	+0.66	9,161
Dec 96	57.45	56.60	57.25	+0.76	22,788
Jan 97	57.35	56.90	57.30	+0.76	9,044
Feb 97	56.50	56.15	56.25	+0.56	4,851
Mar 97	54.50	54.25	54.25	+0.46	2,832
Apr 97	52.20	52.10	52.20	+0.51	2,805
May 97	50.50	50.40	50.50	+0.46	1,418
Jul 97	74.20	74.10	74.27	+0.49	4,167
Oct 97			74.80	—0.10	1,845
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 33,308					
Tue's open int 111,289 off 557					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Sep 96	20.57	20.18	20.42	+0.09	67,967
Oct 96	20.05	19.83	19.90	+0.06	40,036
Nov 96	19.63	19.41	19.50	+0.05	27,549
Dec 96	19.32	19.13	19.22	+0.07	35,452
Jan 97	19.07	18.91	19.06	+0.15	27,252
Feb 97	18.86	18.73	18.85	+0.12	19,584
Mar 97	18.56	18.56	18.66	+0.10	12,034
Apr 97	18.41	18.41	18.41		9,549
Jun 97	18.28	18.27	18.28	+0.17	21,816
Jul 97	18.20	18.20	18.20	+0.20	7,461
Aug 97	17.90	17.90	17.98	+0.01	3,295
Dec 97	17.67	17.67	17.67	+0.06	18,831
Jun 98	17.62	17.62	17.62	+0.08	6,186
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 43,227					
Tue's open int					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Sep 96	2.235	2.130	2.160	+16	29,023
Oct 96	2.235	2.140	2.160	+7	18,774
Nov 96	2.270	2.201	2.240	+45	12,284
Dec 96	2.310	2.250	2.290	+45	14,713
Jan 97	2.320	2.265	2.290	+38	11,767
Feb 97	2.250	2.190	2.215	+35	6,853
Mar 97	2.145	2.100	2.115	+10	5,634
Apr 97	2.065	2.040	2.055	+18	3,529
May 97	2.020	2.000	2.005	+15	3,212
Jun 97	2.010	2.000	2.000	+18	2,954
Jul 97	2.015	2.000	2.005	+10	2,549
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 28,577					
Tue's open int 131,089 off 1287					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Jul 96	62.40	61.25	61.80	+0.57	7,772
Sep 96	60.30	59.35	60.18	+0.59	27,687
Oct 96	57.80	57.30	57.73	+0.43	7,170
Nov 96	56.00	55.80	56.10	+0.35	3,235
Dec 96	55.30	54.90	55.20	+0.35	3,287
Jan 97	54.75	54.55	54.70	+0.35	2,889
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 31,087					
Tue's open int 54,431 off 3864					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Aug 96	177.25	174.00	177.00	+ 2.75	17,401
Sep 96	175.50	172.00	175.00	+ 2.50	12,440
Oct 96	173.75	171.25	173.75	+ 2.25	4,964
Nov 96	172.75	171.00	172.75	+ 2.25	3,742
Dec 96	171.50	169.50	171.25	+ 2.00	10,379
Jan 97	169.50	168.00	169.50	+ 2.00	3,720
Feb 97	166.25	164.75	166.25	+ 1.75	807
Mar 97	163.00	161.75	163.00	+ 1.75	2,062
Apr 97	159.25	158.75	159.75	+ 1.75	1,959
May 97	156.25	156.25	157.75	+ 1.75	353
Jun 97	154.75	154.25	155.75	+ 2.00	2,134
Est. sales: 13,986. Open int.: 60,011 up 362					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Sep 96	19.08	18.80	18.90	+0.13	65,479
Oct 96	18.76	18.52	18.58	+0.12	32,531
Nov 96	18.44	18.23	18.30	+0.08	8,453
Dec 96	18.14	17.93	18.02	+0.06	15,264
Jan 97	17.88	17.72	17.75	+0.06	10,871
Feb 97	17.61	17.60	17.54	+0.05	5,958
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.35	+0.04	6,442
Apr 97	17.26	17.23	17.18	+0.03	4,086
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.03	+0.03	1,441
June 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.89	+0.03	3,250
Est. sales: 35,318. Open int.:154,209 up 1,042					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 96	643.70	636.20	641.45	+3.95	178,775
Dec 96	649.20	642.00	647.80	+3.55	9,292
Mar 97	653.20	648.20	653.40	+4.85	1,443
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 63,384					
Tue's open int 199,942 up 1205					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep 96	3709.0	3671.5	3706.0	+ 29.0	59,834
Dec 96	3700.0	3700.0	3725.0	+ 30.0	1,791
Mar 97	3705.0	3705.0	3737.0	+ 30.0	100
Est. sales: 10,783. Prev. sales: 9,129					
Prev. open int.: 61,725 up 200					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Jul 96	1993.0	1968.5	1987.1	+20.10	18,865
Aug 96	2000.0	1973.0	2007.0	+35.00	20,013
Sep 96	2011.0	1980.0	2012.0	+35.00	22,458
Dec 96	2010.0	2008.0	2030.5	+35.00	4,586
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2049.5	+35.00	4,323
Sep 97	2008.5	2008.5	2079.0	+35.00	4,869
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2082.0	+35.00	2,320
Est. volume: 45,854. Open int.: 69,425 off 2,333.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,510.80	1,510.50
Reuters	1,943.00	1,979.00
D.J. Futures	143.43	142.73
CRB	241.99	240.51

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New Products Help Glaxo Wellcome Post A 35% Rise in Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Glaxo Wellcome PLC said Wednesday its pretax profit jumped 35 percent in the first half as earnings from new drugs offset a slowdown in sales of its top ulcer drug Zantac.

The world's largest drugmaker said pretax profit was £1.55 billion ($2.41 billion) in the period ended June 30, compared with £1.15 billion a year earlier. Revenue rose 16 percent, to £4.19 billion, from £3.62 billion a year ago.

"The figures are well ahead of market expectations," said Steve Plag of Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd.

The company's chief executive, Sir Richard Sykes, said the improved results illustrated the payoffs from Glaxo's $15 billion hostile takeover of its rival Wellcome in March 1995. The merger is allowing big cost savings for Glaxo Wellcome as thousands of jobs are eliminated.

"There were two surprises," said Duncan Moore, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. "Zantac sales were worse than expected and new product growth seems to be taking up all the slack." Sales of Zantac, Glaxo's biggest-selling drug, fell 16 percent. Sales of seven new products rose a combined 51 percent.

Glaxo Wellcome said rising sales of respiratory drugs also helped make up for the drop in Zantac revenue. Led by three new medicines, Serevent, Flixotide and Flixonase, sales of respiratory drugs rose 14 percent.

Stock in the company slipped 1 penny, to 895 pence. The shares had risen sharply in early trading on the profit report, but then fell as the focus shifted to concern about the expiration next year of the U.S. patents on Zantac and another big seller, the herpes treatment Zovirax.

Glaxo-Wellcome said sales would grow 5 percent for the full year. Some analysts said revenue growth would come under pressure in 1997, even if the company managed strong sales of new products.

"Clearly the issue remains over the patent expiration of Zantac and Zovirax," said Nigel Barnes of Merrill Lynch & Co. "There is going to be quite severe generic pressure in the later part of next year."

Glaxo said that its margins had increased to 38.8 percent from 31.9 percent as it cut costs after integrating Wellcome.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

■ Profit Rises 12% at BAT

BAT Industries PLC said its first-half pretax profit rose 12 percent, to £1.33 billion, as international tobacco sales grew and its financial-services arm put in a better-than-expected performance, Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

The result, which included £69 million worth of one-time gains from the sale of businesses in Chile and Brazil, was slightly ahead of analysts' expectations. Shares in the company rose 22 pence, to 504 pence.

Stagecoach To Acquire Leasing Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Stagecoach Holdings PLC, a British bus and train operator, said it would buy the rail-car-leasing company Porterbrook MEBO PLC for £475.6 million ($740 million) in cash and stock.

Stagecoach stock rose 60.50 pence to 542.50 pence in London.

Stagecoach is already a major bus operator and has emerged as the leader in the newly privatized British rail business. Last year it won the South West Trains franchise, running passenger services from London to the south and southwest of England. The company has said it intends to bid for all 12 of Britain's remaining rail franchises.

The Porterbrook acquisition, which is subject to regulatory approval, would be paid for with £77.5 million in cash, £199 million in either cash or notes and £199 million worth of new Stagecoach stock.

Current shareholders will be offered one new share for every six held at a price of 410 pence each.

In a separate statement, the Office of Passenger Rail Franchising, said it would need to examine carefully whether the acquisition would adversely affect other rail operators.

Union Bank of Switzerland is to provide Stagecoach a £550 million bridging loan to support the acquisition. *(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)*

MTV Goes Multiple

Regional Programs Aim to Lure Ads

By Christopher Johnston
Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — When MTV Europe began broadcasting in 1987, it reached four countries and 2 million households, who received it free. As it observes its ninth birthday Thursday, it will be available to 55 million paying customers across the continent, and it is about to split itself into several pieces, showing a slightly different version of itself in several markets.

Using digital technology, MTV Europe plans to transform itself into three regional stations with several advertising configurations, a strategy other programmers are expected to follow.

"We found we could only go so far in terms of getting even deeper into the marketplace," said Peter Einstein, president of MTV Networks Europe, which has its headquarters in London. "MTV Europe was a sort of group common denominator of European youth. Even simple television principles like scheduling, appropriating for certain marketplaces and injecting more locally relevant music, were things that were impossible, because there was one schedule, one playlist for everywhere in Europe. We felt we reached the maximum in terms of ways to expand the business."

The way to break this musical ceiling, Mr. Einstein said, was to turn one channel into a network, a plan made feasible through channel compression, which allows broadcasters to squeeze six digital signals into the satellite transponder space previously occupied by one analog signal. With this extra capacity, MTV will mix its pan-European programming with three regional versions of the channel, for northern, central and southern Europe. This will give time to locally popular artists, and more locally relevant programming is in the works.

Robert Montgomery, managing director of Kagan World Media, said other pan-European broadcasters were sure to follow MTV's example. "MTV does a great job in the States of integrating their youth and music identity with complementary brands, and there is no reason to think it won't work in Europe," he said. "But there is no precedent in Europe."

The channel compression means not only that MTV can tailor its broadcasts to regional markets, but also that it can offer sponsors the option of advertising in single countries — national advertising windows — at slightly lower rates than those charged for all of Europe. The change also means sponsors can broadcast advertising in each country's language. By September, the network will offer advertising windows in Britain, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. France is under consideration as a sixth site.

Striking Russian Coal Miners To Halt Power-Plant Orders

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Mine officials in Russia's Far East said Wednesday that federal funds sent to pay overdue wages were insufficient, and a strike by miners and power plant workers continued.

Union leaders in the Primorsky Region said they would stop shipping coal Monday to power plants that cannot pay for it, the Interfax news agency reported.

The union leaders, meeting Wednesday in the Far Eastern city of Artyom, also demanded that the region's governor, Yevgeni Nazdratenko, meet with miners and explain what happened to federal funds earmarked for the miners.

Many miners have not been paid for as long as five months. Mine administrators say they have no cash for wages because they cannot collect debts owed by local power plants.

The power plants in turn are not paid by many of their cash-strapped customers, especially defense facilities, which accuse the federal government of failing to pay them.

All but three of the region's 14 mines have stopped working during the strike, now in its third week.

The Primorskaya power plant, the region's biggest, is also involved in the strike, and about 350 workers have been on a hunger strike for eight days.

Jobless Rate In France Ties Record

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Unemployment unexpectedly rose in France during June, tying a postwar record of 12.5 percent, government data showed Wednesday, and a second report indicated that the country's economy was unlikely to add jobs soon, raising the specter of a replay of last autumn's social unrest.

Jobless figures for June released Wednesday showed that France's unemployed grew to 12.5 percent of the working population in June, a level reached only once before, at the height of a recession in March 1994. Analysts had been expecting the jobless level to remain at the May level of 12.4 percent. The Labor Ministry said the number of unemployed rose by 22,800 in June, to 3.07 million.

Meanwhile, a survey of business leaders by the official statistics institute, INSEE, showed that business confidence had dropped to its lowest level since February. The survey showed that domestic orders stagnated, while foreign orders rose, underscoring the weakness of the domestic market.

"This is a continuation of a bad trend we've had for a long time," said Paul Mortimer-Lee, chief economist at Paribas Capital Markets in London. "And there's not much sign that things are going to improve rapidly." As a result, he said, unemployment would undoubtedly continue growing, reaching a record of 13 percent before it started dropping in mid-1997.

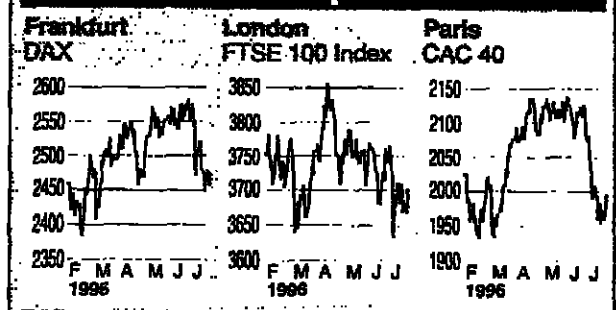
"We've got to have growth at around 2.5 percent before unemployment starts dropping, and we're not going to get that until well into next year," he said.

Many forecasters agree that growth in 1996 will probably not exceed 1.5 percent, while some expect growth below 1 percent.

The increase in the number of unemployed comes only days after the government announced a plan to prune 8,000 to 10,000 public sector jobs in 1997, which immediately produced calls for strikes by civil service unions, raising fears of a social crisis in the fall.

But analysts say that France has little choice but to continue finding ways to reduce government spending if it wants to remain on track to meet the Maastricht criteria for the European single currency by the end of next year.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	535.73	526.50	+1.75
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,311.84	9,242.98	+0.74
Frankfurt	DAX	2,473.35	2,457.48	+0.65
Copenhagen	Stock Market	406.12	405.84	+0.07
Helsinki	HEX General	1,972.11	1,963.80	+0.42
Oslo	OBX	437.43	441.62	-0.95
London	FTSE 100	3,703.20	3,668.50	+0.95
Madrid	Stock Exchange	350.60	347.02	+1.03
Milan	MIBTEL	9,649.00	9,491.00	+1.66
Paris	CAC 40	1,995.89	1,968.49	+1.39
Stockholm	SX 16	1,962.82	1,937.84	+1.29
Vienna	ATX	1,028.70	1,019.40	+0.91
Zurich	SPI	2,251.89	2,264.86	-0.57

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Petrofina SA** said first-half profit rose 1 percent, to 6.70 billion Belgian francs ($219.3 million), from a year ago as sales increased 2 percent, to 286.5 billion francs.
- **Croatia** signed an agreement with the London Club of banking creditors that would let the country pay back $1.46 billion of Zagreb's share of the debts of the former Yugoslavia in two tranches over 20 and 22 years at a rate of 6.69 percent.
- **Guardian Royal Exchange PLC** said first-half pretax profit before investment gains fell 23 percent, to £137 million ($213 million), because of high weather-related losses and poor results from British insurance underwriting.
- **KNP BT** said it expected second-half results to exceed its first half earnings, which fell 67 percent, to 101 million guilders ($60.8 million). But the Dutch paper, printing and office machinery group said full-year profit in 1996 would be below 545 million guilders in 1995 because of poor paper market conditions.
- **Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin SCA** said sales rose more than 5 percent, to 34.91 billion French francs ($7 billion), in the first half from a year earlier.
- **Citibank AG** will move its foreign-exchange trading operations from **Frankfurt** to **London** Sept. 1, as it consolidates its treasury management operations for **Austria, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland** in Frankfurt.

AFX, AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

DSM's Net Declines in First Half

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — DSM NV, a Dutch chemical and plastic maker, reported Wednesday that first-half net profit declined to 413 million guilders ($249 million) from 693 million guilders a year earlier, but DSM said it expected good full-year results.

Sales declined by 2 percent, to 5.28 billion guilders, as sharply lower selling prices for its bulk plastics were offset by higher sales volumes, acquisitions and exchange-rate benefits.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, July 31
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam — EOE index: 535.73 Previous: 526.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	87.60	86	87.60	85.60
Aegon	76	74.10	75.80	73.80
Ahold	84.50	83.80	84	83.90
Akzo Nobel	185.50	183.40	185.50	183.40
Bols Wess cva	27.50	26.50	27.40	26.90
CSM cva	80	79.20	80	78.50
Dordtsche Pet	266.30	263.30	266.30	263.80
DSM	156.50	150.20	151	153.90
Elsevier	25.10	24.50	25.10	24.80
Fortis Amev	47.50	46.40	47.40	46.30
G-Brac cva	52.90	52.30	52.50	52.30
Hagemeyer	128.50	124.60	126.40	128
Heineken	372.80	365	372.40	364.30
Hoogovens	56.20	55	55.80	55.30
Hunt Douglas	108.80	105.20	108.50	105.80
ING Group	50.70	49.20	50.70	49
KLM	52.60	51.60	52.10	51.50
KNP BT	38.40	36.30	37.50	36.40
KPN	58.40	57.20	58.30	58
Nedlloyd Gp	37.10	36.20	36.40	36.20
Nutricia	176.50	175.30	176.20	175.60
Oce Grinten	168.50	165	168.50	167.30
Pakhoed	43.10	42.70	43	43
Philips Elec	55.20	53.20	54.80	52.90
Polygram	93.20	91.80	93	91
Randstad Hdg	122.80	121	121.50	122
Robeco	119.40	119	119.40	119.20
Rodamco	46.60	46.40	46.50	46.40
Rolinco	128.50	128.30	128.30	128.70
Rorento	97	96.90	97	97
Royal Dutch	248.90	246	248.60	247.40
Stork	49.80	49.30	49.60	49.40
Unilever cva	235.30	231.70	235.30	231.10
VNU	27.40	26.70	27.30	26.70
Wolters Kl cva	192.50	187.80	192.20	187.80

Bangkok — SET index: 1064.04 Previous: 1097.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	312	296	308	296
Bangkok Bk F	300	292	298	302
Krung Thai Bk	100	98	98	101
PTT Explor	314	304	310	306
Siam Cement F	1024	996	1000	1006
Telecomasia	47.75	45	45	48
Thai Airways	49	48.25	48.75	49.75
Thai Farm Bk F	250	244	248	244
Thai Teleph	45.25	43	43.75	44.75
Utd Comm	302	264	286	288

Bombay — Sensitive index: 3448.33 Previous: 3448.33
Tuesday, July 30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	1999	1940	1976.50	1976.25
Grasim Ind	484	476.50	483	484.25
Hindalco Ind	1000	925	987.50	1015
Indust Lever	840	825	839.75	842
Indian Hotels	770	760	766	788.75
ITC	292	280.25	286.75	292.50
Larsen Toubro	249.75	233	242.25	247.75
Reliance Ind	207.25	197	202	207.50
Tata Eng Loco	509.50	490	506.50	507
Tata Iron St	187.75	178.25	183.75	185.25

Brussels — Stock Exchange index: 9311.84 Previous: 9242.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3300	3255	3300	3295
Barco Ind	4940	4910	4940	4915
BBL	5710	5650	5710	5650
Bekaert	24050	23550	23950	23700
CBR	2335	2315	2325	2320
CMB	2455	2420	2450	2425
Cockerill	134	130	134	132
Colruyt	10550	10400	10500	10475
Delhaize Lion	1610	1575	1605	1600
Electrabel	6850	6780	6830	6770
Electrafina	2780	2765	2765	2780
Fortis AG	4020	4000	4010	4000
GIB	1350	1340	1342	1342
GBL	3800	3790	3800	3795
Gen Banque	10900	10800	10900	10875
Glaverbel	3180	3140	3180	3170
Kredietbank	9700	9670	9680	9660
Mosane	2280	2280	2280	2280
Petrofina	9450	9370	9450	9460
Powerfin	4365	4355	4365	4360
Recticel	295	292	292	292
Royale Belge	5890	5740	5850	5750
Soc Gen Belg	2310	2280	2310	2280
Solvay	17900	17775	17850	17700
Tessenderlo	10650	10500	10600	10450
Tractebel	13000	12700	12950	12700
UCB	58000	57100	57600	55900
Union Miniere	2160	2120	2160	2135

Copenhagen — Stock index: 406.12 Previous: 405.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	350	340	340	348
Danisco	304	298	300	300
Den Danske Bk	391.97	387	389	389
D/S Svendborg A	195000	195000	195000	195000
D/S 1912 A	139000	138000	138000	137000
East Asiatic Co	120	117	117	117
FLS Ind B	615	610	615	610
ISS Intl Svc B	136	133	133	136
Novo Nordisk B	824	819	824	822.50
Radiometer B	370	366	368	362
Sophus Ber B	748.94	740	741	746
Tele Danmk B	269	264	265	265
Unidanmark A	266.26	263	263	264.02

Frankfurt — DAX: 2473.35 Previous: 2457.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	970	950	960	943
AEG	152	152	152	152
Allianz Hdg	2714	2675	2706	2643
Altana	1080	1065	1069	1074
Badenwerk	551	551	551	554
BASF	39.64	39.30	39.55	39.54
Bayer Hypo Bk	42.35	41.95	42.33	41.66
Bay.Vereinsbank	50.10	49.80	49.85	48.80
Bayer	49.57	49.37	49.58	49.40
Berliner Kraft	416	416	416	416
BHF Bank	40.40	40.05	40.18	39.61
BMW	832	824	825	831
CKAG Colonia	1145	1140	1140	1127
Commerzbank	342.30	340.50	341.80	338.80
Daimler Benz	78.40	78.10	78.37	77.80
Degussa	492	486	486.10	490
Deutsche Bank	74.75	74.25	74.57	73.80
Dresdner Bank	39.83	39.58	39.73	39.10
Heidelbg Zmt	1009	1000	1008	1009
Henkel	59.40	58.50	59.30	58.45
Hochtief	657	651	655	653
Hoechst	48.58	48.22	48.53	48.25
Holzmann Ph.	359	355	358	356
Karstadt	532.50	530	530	531.50
Linde	934	927	927	939
Lufthansa ord	211	209.70	210.50	210.50
MAN	360	359	359	356.50
Mannesmann	530.50	528	528.50	523.50
Metro	135.50	133	134.20	133.50
Muench Rueck	3309	3282	3295	3290
Preussag	355	352	352.50	354.20
PWA	200	197	200	199.20
RWE	53.25	52.55	52.61	52.70
SAP pfd	214	213	213.80	212.90
Schering	103.50	102.10	102.15	103
Schmalb Lub	256	254.60	255.50	252
Siemens	77.75	77.25	77.70	76.98
Suedzucker	744	740	744	740
Thyssen	263	262	262.50	262.80
Veba	75.55	74.88	74.95	75.05
VEW	450	450	450	451
Viag	563	554	556	560
Volkswagen	501	495.70	500	496
Wella	830	811	823	821

Helsinki — HEX General index: 1972.11 Previous: 1963.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	225	225	225	222
Enso R	36	35.50	35.80	35.50
Huhtamaki IF	155	154.50	154.50	155
Kesko	68	67	68	66.50
Kone BF	500	490	500	490
Merita A	9.67	9.50	9.55	9.45
Metra BF	221	220	220	220
Metso-Serla B	32	31	32	30.50
Nokia Prf F	159.50	158	158	158.50
Outokumpu A	81	80.50	80.50	80
Rautaruukki	35	34.80	35	35
Stockmann A	254	254	254	260
UPM-Kymmene	98.50	98	98	98
Valmet A	71.20	70.60	70.50	70.50

Hong Kong — Hang Seng: 10681.40 Previous: 10585.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.65	8.50	8.60	8.50
Bk East Asia	27.75	27.45	27.70	27.45
Cathay Pacific	12.70	12.50	12.70	12.60
Cheung Kong	53.25	52.50	53	52.75
China Light	32.20	32	32	31.90
Chin Estates	6.50	6.35	6.35	6.45
Citic Pacific	31.90	31.30	31.90	31.30
Cons Elec Pwr	13.55	13.35	13.35	13.50
Dao Heng Bk	28.40	27.75	28.40	27.75
First Pacific	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50
Great Eagle	22	21.70	22	21.70
Guangdong Inv	4.93	4.85	4.88	4.80
Guoco Group	36.20	36	36	35.80
Hang Lung	14.45	14.25	14.35	14.30
Hang Seng Bk	77	76	76.75	76.50
Henderson Inv	7.20	7.15	7.20	7.20
Henderson Ld	55.25	54.25	55.25	54.50
HKR Intl	8.65	8.55	8.65	8.50
HK Aircraft	20.05	19.70	19.70	19.60
HK China Gas	12.30	12.10	12.30	12.05
HK Electric	23	22.55	22.80	22.60
HK Shang Htls	12.95	12.60	12.95	12.65
HK Telecomm	12.75	12.60	12.75	12.60
Hopewell Hdgs	4.28	4.20	4.23	4.23
HSBC Hdgs	123.50	122	122.50	122.50
Hutchison Wh	46.20	45.70	46.30	45.80
Hysan Dev	21.40	21	21.40	20.95
Johnson El 500	17.05	17	17	17
Miramar Hotel	14.95	14.40	14.95	14.45
Natl Mutual	6.20	5.85	6.20	5.80
New World	35.30	34.40	35.30	34.50
Oriental Press	4.03	3.95	4	3.98
Orient Telecom	3.23	3.10	3.20	3.25
Shangri-La	10	9.85	9.95	9.85
SHK Props	73	71.50	73	72.95
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.55	4.45	4.55	4.43
Sino Land Co.	7.45	7.15	7.45	7.20
Sth China Post	5.15	5.05	5.10	5.10
Swire Pac A	66.75	65.75	66.25	66
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.75	9.70	9.75	9.75
TV Broadcasts	27.90	27.65	27.75	27.60
Wharf Hdgs	26.70	26.50	26.70	26.35
Wheelock	14.40	14.25	14.40	14.20

Jakarta — Composite index: 536.83 Previous: 533.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2300	2200	2200	2175
Barito Pacific	1550	1500	1500	1475
Gudang Garm	8625	8375	8450	8450
Indah Kiat	2150	2075	2075	2125
Indocement	6600	6500	6525	6500
Indofood	9800	9600	9650	9600
Indorayon	1900	1850	1900	1925
Indosat	7300	7250	7250	7450
Kalbe Farma	4150	3825	3900	4100
Sampoerna	21800	21475	21800	21500

Johannesburg — All Market: 6606.90 Previous: 6632.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm Corp	251.25	248.50	248.75	251.25
AngloAm Gold	394	393	394	392
AngloAm Ind	156.50	155.25	155.25	153.50
Barlow	44.50	43	43.25	44.50
C.G. Smith	20.90	20	20.55	20.80
De Beers	139.25	136.50	136.50	139.50
Driefontein	58.50	56.50	58.50	57
Freegold	46.75	45.80	46.70	46
Fst Natl Bk	28	27.65	27.65	27.75
Gencor	15	14.90	15	14.95
GFSA	127.25	127	127.25	127
Iscor	2.97	2.93	2.95	2.93
Johnnies Ind	51.75	51.25	51.25	51.50
Kloof Gold	45.75	44.75	45.50	45
Liberty Life	129	127	128	129
Minorco	97.50	96.75	96.75	97
Nedcor	63.25	62.50	62.50	63.50
Rembrandt Gp	38.15	37.45	37.45	38.20
Richemont	68.25	67	67.50	67.25
Rust Platinum	72	67.50	72	67.25
SA Breweries	122.50	119.50	119.50	122
Sappi	46.50	45.35	46	45.50
Sasol	45.80	45.10	45.15	45.80
SBIC	169.50	169	169	170
Tiger Oats	56.50	55.50	55.50	56

Kuala Lumpur — Composite: 1068.22 Previous: 1053.28

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	17.70	17	17.20	17
Hicom Hldgs	6.70	6.45	6.55	6.60
Mal Banking	21.40	20.80	21.30	20.90
Mal Intl Ship F	7.55	7.35	7.55	7.50
Public Bank F	4.64	4.50	4.60	4.50
Resorts World	11.90	11.30	11.90	11.50
Sime Darby	7.25	7.10	7.25	7.10
Telekom Mal	20.20	20.10	20.20	20.20
Tenaga	10.50	9.85	10.50	9.95
Utd Engineers	16.80	16.30	16.80	16.40

London — FT-SE 100: 3703.20 Previous: 3668.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.73	5.64	5.72	5.64
Allied Domecq	4.50	4.33	4.49	4.40
Anglian Water	5.60	5.43	5.59	5.43
Arjo Wiggins	1.74	1.71	1.73	1.71
Asda Group	1.16	1.13	1.15	1.13
Assoc Br Foods	3.99	3.93	3.99	3.94
BAA	4.65	4.57	4.59	4.61
Barclays	8.17	8.10	8.15	8.10
Bass	7.85	7.75	7.84	7.79
BAT Ind	5.06	4.83	5.04	4.82
Bank Scotland	2.32	2.27	2.29	2.31
BICC	3.19	3.10	3.16	3.14
Blue Circle	3.70	3.62	3.64	3.64
BOC Group	9.13	9.08	9.10	9.07
Boots	5.99	5.90	5.96	5.93
Bowater	3.68	3.63	3.64	3.66
BPB Ind	3.49	3.38	3.39	3.36
Brit Aerosp	9.29	9.13	9.29	9.18
Brit Airways	5.25	5.16	5.24	5.17
Brit Gas	1.94	1.89	1.93	1.89
Brit Petm	5.83	5.75	5.83	5.78
Brit Steel	1.79	1.76	1.78	1.76
Brit Telecom	3.65	3.55	3.64	3.59
BTR	2.46	2.25	2.46	2.41
Burmah Cast	9.97	9.85	9.90	9.97
Cable Wireless	4.09	3.98	4.07	3.99
Cadbury Schw	5.08	4.89	5.08	4.98
Caradon	2.13	2.05	2.07	2.07
Carlton Comm	4.60	4.46	4.59	4.46
Coats Viyella	1.66	1.62	1.66	1.62
Comml Union	5.97	5.83	5.93	5.85
Courtaulds	4.40	4.28	4.38	4.29
De La Rue	6.07	5.98	6.05	6
Eng China Cl	2.63	2.54	2.62	2.54
Enterprise Oil	4.80	4.63	4.77	4.65
Fam Colonial	1.52	1.50	1.51	1.50
Genl Accident	6.30	6.23	6.28	6.19
GEC	3.83	3.77	3.80	3.81
GKN	10.01	9.93	9.98	9.98
Glaxo	9.30	8.81	8.95	8.96
Granada Gp	8.05	[illegible]	8.04	8.02
Grand Met	4.40	4.28	4.35	4.31
GRE	2.44	2.36	2.43	2.33
Guinness	4.64	4.55	4.62	4.60
GUS	6.10	6.02	6.03	6.01
Hanson	1.62	1.39	1.40	1.59
Hillsdown Hdg	1.80	1.68	1.72	1.69
HSBC Hldgs	10.38	10.20	10.37	10.20
ICI	7.58	7.41	7.47	7.41
Inchcape	2.68	2.63	2.63	2.66
Kingfisher	6.27	6.15	6.23	6.17
Ladbroke	1.88	1.84	1.88	1.84
Land Sec	6.55	6.43	6.51	6.41
Laporte	7.22	7.12	7.19	7.20
Lasmo	1.81	1.77	1.79	1.78
Legal Genl Grp	7.08	7.02	7.05	7.04
Lloyds Abbey	5.54	5.48	5.54	5.48
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.48	3.37	3.46	3.38
London Elec	6.17	6.10	6.13	6.13
Lucas Ind	2.19	2.14	2.16	2.15
Marks Spencer	4.89	4.80	4.83	4.88
MEPC	4.17	4.12	4.16	4.13
Mercury Asset	9.10	9.05	9.07	9.03
Midlands Elec	4.25	4.15	4.16	4.25
Natl Power	3.97	3.88	3.96	3.91
NatWest	6.26	6.12	6.26	6.17
News Intl	3.43	3.42	3.43	3.50
Utd Utilities	5.67	5.51	5.64	5.50
Nthn Foods	1.90	1.86	1.87	1.90
P&O	4.91	4.84	4.88	4.87
Pearson	6.08	5.95	6.01	6.04
Pilkington	1.92	1.80	1.82	1.88
PowerGen	4.84	4.78	4.82	4.81
Prudential	4.34	4.25	4.34	4.25
Rank Org	4.82	4.68	4.81	4.71
Reckitt Colm	6.58	6.35	6.54	6.32
Redland	4.17	4.11	4.16	4.10
Reed Intl	11.67	10.61	10.88	10.68
Rentokil	3.90	3.88	3.88	3.90
Reuters Hdgs	6.80	6.64	6.74	6.85
RMC Group	10.47	10.40	10.45	10.45
Rolls Royce	2.19	2.16	2.18	2.16
Royal Bk Scot	4.76	4.66	4.69	4.70
RTZ reg	9.30	9.20	9.29	9.16
Royal & Sun All	3.82	3.70	3.79	3.68
Safeway	3.30	3.20	3.28	3.19
Sainsbury	3.77	3.68	3.76	3.68
Schroders	12.75	12.65	12.70	12.75
Scot Newcastle	6.43	6.38	6.42	6.40
Scot Power	3.16	3.12	3.15	3.14
Sears	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.96
Severn Trent	5.75	5.49	5.67	5.53
Shell Trsp reg	9.44	9.15	9.23	9.19
Siebe	8.91	8.67	8.88	8.84
Smith Nephew	2.01	2	2.01	2.01
Smith (WH)	4.82	4.78	4.82	4.78
SmithKline	6.83	6.71	6.83	6.72
Smiths Ind	7.17	7.12	7.14	7.12
Sthern Elec	6.62	6.55	6.59	6.60
Stand Charter	6.65	6.53	6.55	6.64
Tate & Lyle	4.65	4.58	4.64	4.61
Tesco	2.94	2.87	2.93	2.86
Thames Water	5.65	5.33	5.40	5.43
Thorn EMI	17.55	17.11	17.53	17.03
3i Group	4.42	4.37	4.42	4.35
TI Group	5.27	5.18	5.25	5.28
Tomkins	2.53	2.48	2.52	2.49
Unilever	12.35	12.20	12.33	12.20
Utd Biscuits	2.14	2.10	2.11	2.12
Utd News	6.30	6.15	6.22	6.33
Vendome uts	5.77	5.72	5.72	5.75
Vodafone	2.32	2.28	2.30	2.29
Whitbread	6.88	6.79	6.82	6.85
Williams Hdgs	3.35	3.24	3.33	3.26
Wolseley	4.38	4.32	4.33	4.36
Zeneca	13.92	13.76	13.91	13.76

Madrid — Bolsa index: 350.60 Previous: 347.02

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	12700	12160	12600	12250
ACESA	1350	1305	1345	1305
Argentaria	4940	4820	4910	4830
BBV	5320	5240	5280	5330
Banesto	814	802	814	810
Bankinter	14200	13750	14100	13790
Bco Centro Hisp	2410	2385	2410	2400
Bco Exterior	2810	2810	2810	2800
Bco Popular	21800	21400	21700	21410
Bco Santander	6050	5960	6050	6030
CEPSA	3930	3890	3890	4000
Corp Mapfre	5540	5400	5510	5490
Dragados	1595	1555	1580	1575
Endesa	7370	7270	7350	7300
FECSA	924	895	924	895
Fomento Const	10150	9770	10150	9980
Gas Natural	24500	24150	24500	24190
Hidroel Cantab	4050	4000	4015	4000
Iberdrola	1150	1125	1145	1135
Pryca	2955	2850	2955	2860
Repsol	4240	4150	4220	4210
Sevillana Elec	992	970	989	970
Tabacalera	5660	5480	5640	5510
Telefonica	2200	2135	2190	2130
Union Fenosa	762	751	762	750
Valenc Cement	1310	1295	1305	1270

Manila — PSE index: 3028.34 Previous: 2998.51

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	26	25.50	26	25.50
Ayala Land	45.50	45	45.50	44.50
Manila Elec A	108	106	108	105
Metro Bank	575	555	555	565
Petron	10.75	10.25	10.50	10.25
Phil Long Dist	1530	1520	1525	1505
San Miguel A	37.50	37	37.50	37
San Miguel B	74.50	72.50	74	72
SM Prime Hdg	6.50	6.30	6.50	6.40

Mexico — Bolsa index: 3007.24 Previous: 2984.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	30.95	30.20	30.20	30.10
Cemex B	27.20	27.00	27.10	27.00
Cifra C	10.28	10.14	10.28	10.18
Empresas ICA	102.90	102.00	102.90	102.00
Emp Moderna	33.60	32.05	33.20	32.10
Femsa	20.00	19.70	19.70	19.80
Gpo Carso A1	30.50	30.05	30.15	30.25
Televisa CPO	101.00	97.50	100.00	97.00
TelMex L	11.82	11.64	11.64	11.70
Tribasa	15.60	15.30	15.30	15.60

Milan — MIB Telematico: 9649.00 Previous: 9491.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12300	11800	12055	11850
Bca Comm Ital	2900	2750	2885	2750
Bca Naz Agricol	835	801	835	815
Bca Naz Lavoro	10900	10850	10860	10820
Bca di Roma	1265	1228	1256	1229
Bco Ambrosiano	3795	3600	3750	3710
Benetton	18095	17700	17855	18055
Credito Italiano	1732	1675	1720	1685
Fiat	4995	4625	4765	4650
Fondiaria	6545	6230	6450	6230
Generali Assic	34900	34200	34850	34400
IFIL	4065	3960	4000	3965
Italcementi	10750	10300	10750	10535
Italgas	5225	5085	5185	5145
Mediobanca	8390	8040	8390	8045
Montedison	808	782	795	795
Olivetti	724	697	717	720
Pirelli	2470	2415	2470	2430
RAS	14595	14120	14590	14200
Rinascente	9900	9620	9900	9753
S Paolo Torino	9145	8850	9145	8860
SME	2250	2250	2250	2210
Stendo	15000	15000	15000	15000
Stet	4670	4565	4620	4625
Telecom Italia	2880	2790	2875	2880
Toro Assic	17350	17120	17120	16950

Montreal — Industrials index: 2273.43 Previous: 2281.92

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20¼	19.95	20.20	19.80
Bank Montreal	32.95	32¾	32¾	32.80
Bce Mob Com	42.10	42.05	42.05	42.25
Cdn Tire A	16.10	16	16.10	15.95
Cdn Util A	27.55	27.45	27½	27.55
Cascades	5.60	5.55	5.55	5.60
CT Finl Svc	26.75	26.75	26.75	26
Extendicare	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.60
Gaz Metro	15.30	15¼	15.30	15¼
Gt-West Lifeco	35	34½	34½	34.45
Hees Intl Bcp	16.05	16	16.05	16
Hudson's Bay	20.20	20.05	20.10	20.10
Imasco	26.90	26.30	26.80	26.40
Investors Grp	17½	17.10	17.10	17.20
Loblaw Cos	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.70
Molson A	20.20	20.10	20.15	20.10
Natl Bk Canada	11.20	11.10	11.10	11.05
Oshawa A	20.20	20.15	20.20	19¾
Pancdn Petlm	48	48	48	48
Power Corp	21.90	21.70	21¾	21.80
Power Finl	38	37.55	37.55	37½
Quebecor B	20.80	20.70	20.90	20.80
Rogers Comm B	11.10	11.10	11.10	11½
Royal Bk Cda	33.40	33.20	33¼	33¼
Sears Canada	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Shell Cda A	45	44.50	44.50	44.25
Southam	16.20	16	16	16.10
Stelco A	6.15	5.90	6.05	5.90
Trilon Finl A	5½	5.35	5½	5.35

Oslo — OBX index: 437.43 Previous: 441.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	125	124	124	125.50
Bergesen Dy B	133	131.50	132	133
Christiania Bk	15.50	15.40	15.40	15.40
Den norske Bk	20.20	20	20.20	20.10
SAS Norge ASA	67.50	67	67.50	68
Dyno Indust	143	143	143	144
Elkem	85	83.50	84	85
Hafslund A	48	47.50	47.50	48
Kvaerner	250	243	248	250
Leif Hoegh	112	111	111	112
Norsk Hydro	280	274.50	275	280
Norske Skog A	199	198	198	199
Orkla	336	334	334	337.50
Rieber B	132	132	132	132
Saga Petlm B	84.50	84	84.50	85
Schibsted	90	89	90	89
UniStorebr A	31	30.80	30.90	31

Paris — CAC-40: 1995.89 Previous: 1968.49

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	668	658	662	661
AGF	135.80	134.70	135.20	134.90
Air Liquide	867	862	860	865
Alcatel Alsth	409.40	398	409	398
Axa	274.30	272.10	273.70	272.30
Bancaire	548	536	548	540
BNP	179.50	174.90	179.50	175
Bouygues	545	528	537	530
Canal Plus	1200	1179	1195	1186
Carrefour	2750	2690	2740	2689
CCF	241.90	235.20	240.20	236
Credit Local d	416.60	410.40	414.80	418
Credit Lyon PC	134.50	128	130.60	128.50
Crown Cork Seal	219.50	217.30	217.30	220
Danone	750	740	747	740
Elf-Aquitaine	359.90	351.70	356.60	353.50
Eridania BS	734	698	712	693
Euro Disney	12.10	11.85	11.85	11.85
Eurotunnel uts	8.30	7.60	8.15	7.95
Gen. Eaux	517	502	514	502
Havas	363.20	361.10	363.20	361.30
Lafarge Cop	299.80	290.50	299.70	289.70
Legrand	825	810	818	802
L'Oreal	1557	1520	1554	1518
LVMH	1116	1092	1106	1087
Lyon. Eaux	454	444.50	453.50	444.50
Michelin B	230.40	226.20	226.80	225.30
Navig Mixte	749	745	745	747
Paribas A	301	295.10	300.80	295
Pechiney SA	208	204.10	205.50	207
Pernod Ricard	315	305	305.50	312.20
Peugeot Cit	605	578	604	581
Pinault-Print	1705	1673	1699	1680
Promodes	1320	1308	1319	1303
Renault	119	110.10	116.60	111.30
Rh-Poulenc A	138.40	127.60	129.20	127.80
Roussel-Uclaf	1164	1135	1164	1145
Sanofi	393	385.30	388.50	385.10
Schneider	227.50	219.60	227.50	224.50
Ste Generale	555	548	551	549
St Gobain	642	622	628	638
St Louis	1324	1282	1314	1291
Suez	172.60	170.80	171.20	171.80
Thomson CSF	134.50	130.30	134.30	131
Total B	360	354	359	357
UAP	104.30	101.50	104.30	103.80
Valeo	257	254	255.50	256

São Paulo — Bovespa index: 61923.80 Previous: 60062.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.10	8.90	8.90	8.71
Banespa Pfd	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.40
Bradesco Pfd	8.05	7.95	7.95	7.95
Brahma Pfd	619.49	618.00	618.50	619.00
Cemig Pfd	28.20	27.80	28.00	27.50
CESP Pfd	30.50	30.45	30.45	29.70
Eletrobras B	293.00	284.00	289.00	271.00
Itaubanco Pfd	400.00	400.00	400.00	390.00
Light	275.00	272.00	274.00	274.99
Paranapan Pfd	5.70	5.65	5.690	5.60
Petrobras Pfd	117.00	114.50	116.00	114.00
Sid Nacional	22.70	22.10	22.60	21.80
Souza Cruz	8.19	8.10	8.19	8.08
Telebras Pfd	76.50	74.20	75.20	72.30
Telesp Pfd	204.00	200.00	202.00	194.20
Usiminas Pfd	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.08
CVRD Pfd	19.45	19.20	19.30	19.09

Seoul — Composite index: 821.71 Previous: 807.28

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6110	5900	6110	6000
Hyundai Eng	33200	32500	33100	32700
Hyundai Motor	31800	30900	31800	31300
Korea El Pwr	25500	24500	25200	24600
Korea Mob Tel	710000	690000	710000	700000
LG Electronics	16200	15600	16200	15700
Pohang Iron St	51300	50200	51300	50800
Samsung Elec	70500	69700	70000	70200
Samsung Hvy	11600	11300	11500	11300
Yukong	22000	21800	22000	22000

Singapore — Straits Times: 2111.76 Previous: 2083.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.30	11.20	11.30	11.20
City Devits	10.60	10.40	10.60	10.50
Cycle Carriage	12.90	12.40	12.80	12.40
Dairy Farm Int *	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.75
DBS	8.95	8.85	8.95	8.90
DBS Land	4.48	4.38	4.46	4.38
Fraser & Neave	14.30	13.80	14.20	13.80
HK Land *	2.12	2.08	2.10	2.08
Hong Leong Fin	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44
Jard Matheson *	6.25	6.05	6.05	6.25
Jard Strategic *	3.06	3.02	3.06	3.06
Keppel	10.80	10.20	10.70	10.20
Natsteel	2.38	2.34	2.38	2.31
Neptune Orient	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.33
OCBC foreign	15.80	15.50	15.80	15.60
O'Sea Union Bk	6.30	6.25	6.30	6.25
Sembawang	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	6.15
Sing Airlines F	14.30	14	14.20	14.20
Sing Petlm	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.67
Sing Press F	24.80	24.60	24.60	24.80
ST Auto F	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.70
ST Ship	2.18	2.15	2.15	2.15
Sing Telecomm	3.44	3.34	3.42	3.34
Straits Steam	4.44	4.24	4.44	4.38
Utd Industrial	1.28	1.23	1.24	1.28
Utd O'Sea Bk F	12.50	12.20	12.40	12.10
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.85	2.81	2.83	2.82

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm — SX 16 index: 1962.82 Previous: 1937.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	104	102.50	103	104
ABB AF	683	670	680	673
AssiDoman F	155	154	155	154.50
Astra AF	277.50	272	277.50	271.50
Atlas Copco AF	116.50	115.50	116.50	116
Avesta F	63	61.50	62	62.50
Electrolux BF	325	320	324	329
Ericsson BF	133.50	131	132.50	130.50
Hennes BF	605	595	600	600
Incentive AF	344	342	343	343
Investor BF	233	229	232	229.50
Kinnevik BF	192	190	190	191
MoDo BF	170	167	168.50	167
Sandvik BF	141	139	141	139
SCA BF	138	136.50	138	137
S-E Banken AF	54.50	53.50	54	53.50
Skandia Fors F	167	162.50	164.50	162
Skanska BF	224	220	223	219.50
SKF BF	141	139.50	140.50	140.50
SSAB BF	85	84.50	85	84
Stora AF	83.50	82.50	83	83
Sv Handles AF	137	135	137	136
Sydkraft AF	143	143	143	143
Trelleborg BF	82	80	82	80.50
Volvo BF	143	141	143	140

Sydney — All Ordinaries: 2180.90 Previous: 2138.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.86	7.72	7.83	7.60
ANZ Bkng	6.40	6.25	6.40	6.16
BHP	17.04	16.82	17.03	16.60
Boral	3.12	3.07	3.11	3.02
Brambles Ind.	17.95	17.40	17.80	17.30
Burns Philp	2.11	2.05	2.11	2.02
CBA	10.43	10.33	10.43	10.25
CC Amatil	14.90	14.60	14.85	14.45
Coles Myer	4.45	4.40	4.44	4.39
Comalco	7.10	6.85	7.05	6.80
CRA Ltd	18.25	17.97	18.25	17.84
CSR	4.25	4.16	4.25	4.11
Fosters Brew	2.13	2.10	2.12	2.08
GIO Australia	3.01	2.94	3	2.90
Goodman Fld	1.34	1.30	1.32	1.28
ICI Australia	11.20	10.65	11.15	10.57
John Fairfax	2.55	2.52	2.53	2.50
Lend Lease	19.40	19.18	19.36	18.95
Mayne Nickless	7.40	7.25	7.35	7.26
MIM Hdgs	1.51	1.49	1.51	1.47
Nat Aust Bank	11.85	11.71	11.74	11.58
News Corp	6.50	6.32	6.50	6.22
North Ltd	3.45	3.40	3.45	3.39
Pacific Dunlop	2.83	2.72	2.81	2.70
Pioneer Intl	3.54	3.43	3.54	3.40
Placer Pacific	1.80	1.65	1.70	1.65
Santos	4.77	4.65	4.76	4.62
Southcorp	3.16	3.08	3.12	3.05
Wesfarmers	7.48	7.40	7.44	7.36
Wstrn Mining	8.62	8.52	8.60	8.44
Westfield Trt	2.38	2.35	2.36	2.33
Westpac Bkng	5.84	5.70	5.81	5.62
Woodside Pet	7.85	7.76	7.77	7.75
Woolworths	2.91	2.83	2.91	2.81

Market Closed

The Taipei stock market was closed Wednesday due to a typhoon.

Tokyo — Nikkei 225: 20692.83 Previous: 20880.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1210	1200	1210	1210
All Nippon Air	1130	1110	1110	1120
Asahi Bank	1200	1180	1190	1200
Asahi Chem	736	729	730	735
Asahi Glass	1240	1220	1220	1250
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2280	2240	2250	2240
Bk Yokohama	936	924	924	937
Bridgestone	1950	1920	1940	1940
Canon	2060	2020	2020	2040
Chiba Bank	950	939	950	949
Chubu Elec	2450	2390	2390	2420
Chugoku Elec	2350	2330	2340	2330
Daiei	1230	1210	1230	1230
Daiichi Kang	1810	1790	1800	1810
Daiwa Bank	714	711	711	711
Daiwa House	1620	1610	1620	1610
Daiwa Sec	1290	1280	1290	1280
Fanuc	4120	4100	4120	4130
Fuji Bank	2110	2080	2100	2120
Fuji Photo	3200	3170	3190	3190
Fujitsu	954	942	949	946
Hitachi	973	965	973	968
Honda Motor	2580	2550	2580	2580
IBJ	2350	2300	2310	2400
IHI	528	520	523	525
Itochu	708	696	700	695
Ito-Yokado	6180	6150	6170	6170
JAL	888	883	888	890
Jusco	3458	3420	3440	3410
Kajima	1020	1010	1020	1020
Kansai Elec	2450	2410	2440	2410
Kao	1420	1410	1420	1400
Kawa Steel	382	379	379	381
KDD	11200	11000	11000	11100
Kinki Nipp Ry	779	770	779	780
Kirin Brewery	1280	1270	1270	1280
Kobe Steel	295	290	290	293
Komatsu	979	971	979	975
Kubota	696	685	696	703
Kyocera	7370	7300	7310	7400
Kyushu Elec	2370	2350	2350	2350
LTCB	764	753	760	771
Marubeni	568	557	567	568
Marui	2250	2220	2230	2220
Matsu Elec Ind	1870	1850	1860	1860
Matsu Elec Wk	1110	1100	1110	1110
Mitsubishi	1350	1330	1350	1340
Mitsubishi Ch	497	492	497	497
Mitsubishi El	703	693	700	690
Mitsubishi Est	1410	1380	1400	1410
Mitsubishi Hvy	905	895	905	904
Mitsubishi Mat	914	902	902	911
Mitsubishi Tr	1780	1750	1780	1790
Mitsui	965	942	942	957
Mitsui Fudosn	1390	1370	1380	1380
Mitsui Trust	1170	1150	1160	1170
Murata Mfg	3840	3820	3830	3800
NEC	1140	1110	1120	1140
New Oji Paper	935	929	933	930
Nikko Sec	1110	1080	1080	1110
Nintendo	7440	7330	7440	7280
Nipp Credit Bk	390	372	386	392
Nipp Express	1010	990	1010	993
Nippon Oil	697	683	686	698
Nippon Paper	688	677	688	682
Nippon Steel	359	355	355	358
Nippon Yusen	601	590	601	598
Nippondenso	2240	2220	2230	2220
Nissan Motor	876	857	870	874
NKK	306	300	305	306
Nomura Sec	1890	1860	1870	1870
NTT	7830a	7620a	7620a	7830a
Obayashi	927	915	920	916
Odakyu El Ry	720	710	720	716
Ono Pharm	3740	3700	3700	3740
Osaka Gas	390	385	386	394
Ricoh	1100	1080	1080	1080
Sakura Bk	1030	1000	1030	1070
Sankyo	2780	2750	2770	2760
Sanwa Bank	1880	1840	1860	1870
Sanyo Elec	596	585	590	594
Secom	7000	6900	7000	6970
Seibu Rwy	5700	5650	5650	5690
Sekisui House	1180	1160	1170	1170
Seven-Eleven	6840	6760	6770	6840
Sharp	1740	1720	1720	1720
Shimizu	1110	1060	1060	1110
Shin-etsu Ch	1890	1850	1890	1870
Shizuoka Bk	1270	1240	1270	1240
Sony	6800	6720	6750	6760
Sumitomo	970	940	970	953
Sumitomo Bk	1960	1950	1960	1960
Sumit Chem	501	490	490	501
Sumitomo Elec	1480	1460	1480	1480
Sumit Metal	322	316	321	322
Sumit Trust	1410	1380	1400	1420
Taisei	723	706	709	728
Taisho Pharm	2300	2270	2300	2290
Takeda Chem	1870	1850	1870	1860
TDK	6200	6140	6190	6140
Tohoku El Pwr	2440	2390	2440	2410
Tokai Bank	1310	1290	1310	1310
Tokio Marine	1330	1320	1320	1320
Tokyo El Pwr	2710	2680	2710	2690
Tokyo Gas	380	375	380	377
Tokyu	742	734	740	735
Tonen	1500	1470	1470	1510
Toppan Print	1500	1470	1470	1490
Toray Ind	729	724	726	729
Toshiba	716	702	703	715
Toyo Seikan	3610	3490	3600	3600
Toyo Trust	1030	1010	1020	1030
Toyota Motor	2600	2580	2590	2570
Yamaichi Sec	699	686	699	693
Yamanouchi	2340	2320	2340	2330
Yasuda Fire	762	752	752	764
Yasuda Trust	623	596	600	623

a: x 100

Toronto — TSE Industrials: 4929.15 Previous: 4901.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	17¼	17¼	17.65	17¼
Air Canada	4.32	4.20	4.32	4.16
Alberta Energy	25.70	25¼	25.35	25.70
Alcan Alum	40.95	40.60	40.85	40.70
Avenor A	21.90	21½	21¾	21.70
Bk Nova Scotia	33.10	32.80	32.95	32.70
Barrick Gold	38.40	36¾	38¼	36.45
BCE	55	54.55	54.90	54.65
BC Telecomm	26.80	26.65	26.65	26.80
Bombardier B	18.40	18.15	18¼	18.20
Bramalea A	26.60	26.15	26½	26.20
Cameco	64.95	64	64¼	65
CIBC	45.85	45.60	45.70	45.65
Cdn Airlines	2.28	2.15	2.20	2.17
Cdn Nat Res	25¼	25.60	25.70	25.60
Cdn Occid Pet	22.10	22	22	21.95
Cdn Pacific	30	29.70	29¾	29.95
Cominco	27½	27.30	27.45	27.30
Consumers Gas	21.20	21.10	21.15	21.15
Dofasco	20.60	20.40	20.55	20½
Domtar Ind B	8¾	8.65	8¾	8.85
Du Pont Cda A	29¼	28.90	28.95	28¾
Echo Bay Min	14¼	13.45	14.05	13.45
Empire Co. A	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.70
Falconbridge	28.60	28.40	28.55	28.60
Fletcher Chall A	18.65	18.30	18.60	18¼
Franco Nevada	42½	41¼	42	42
Guardian Cap A	9	9	9	9¼
Horsham	17.60	17.35	17.60	17.35
Imperial Oil	58.40	57¼	57.35	58.40
Inco	42.80	42.10	42.15	42.70
IPL Energy	35.35	35.30	35.30	35¼
Laidlaw A	12.85	12.40	12.80	12.40
Laidlaw B	12.95	12.45	12.85	12½
Loewen Group	37	36.85	36.85	37
Ldn Insur Gp	29.10	28.80	28.80	29.10
Macmill Bldl	18.30	18	18.20	18
Magna Intl A	61½	60.80	61.35	60.80
Maple Leaf Fds	7.05	7	7	7.05
Moore	23.95	23.65	23¾	23¾
Newbridge Net	59.70	58.15	59.60	57.90
Noranda Inc	27.60	27.45	27.55	27.60
Noranda Forest	8.65	8.55	8.60	8.65
Norcen Energy	24	23.70	23.80	23.80
Nthern Telecom	66	64½	64½	65
Nova	11.85	11½	11.70	11.60
Onex	13.55	13½	13.55	13.40
Placer Dome	32.10	30.35	32	30.30
Potash Sask	93½	92.15	92.15	93½
Provigo	7.70	7.35	7½	7¼
Quebecor Print	22¼	22.60	22.60	22.65
Renaissance	35.70	35	35.05	35.65
Rio Algom	25¾	25.40	25.70	25.60
Seagram Co	45.60	44.45	45.40	44.35
Stone Consold	15.30	15.20	15.30	15.20
Talisman Eny	33½	32¾	33	33.15
Teleglobe	22.35	22¼	22¼	22.15
Telus	18.95	18.85	18.90	18.85
Thomson	22½	22.30	22.40	22.35
TorDom Bank	25¾	25.40	25.45	25.65
Transalta	15	14.95	15	15
TransCda Pipe	21.40	21.15	21¼	21.20
Utd Dominion	29¼	28½	28½	28.90
Westburn	9.90	9.80	9.80	9.90
Westcoast Eny	21.15	20.90	21.05	20.90
Weston	48.10	48	48.05	47.80

Vienna — ATX index: 1028.70 Previous: 1019.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1534	1534	1534	1511
Brau-Un Goess	630	624	628	624
Bund Vers Pfd	401	401	401	396
Creditanst Pfd	503	497.50	498	495.50
EA-Generali	3100	3070	3100	3080
EVN	1418	1407	1415	1413.90
Interunfall	1450	1450	1450	1421
Lenzing	707	695	703	692
Leykam	309.50	304	307	304
Mayr-Melnhof	470	465	467	461
OMV	969	959	963.10	955
Oest Brau	628	624	626	624
Oest Elektriz	774	768	772	770
VA Tech	1290	1275	1286	1276.50
Wienerberger	1982	1945	1964	1952.50

Wellington — NZSE-40 index: 2153.02 Previous: 2136.93

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.06	3.05	3.05	3.02
Brierly Invt	1.42	1.40	1.41	1.40
Carter Holt ord	3.37	3.34	3.36	3.38
Fernz	4.44	4.35	4.43	4.43
Fisher Paykel	4.60	4.58	4.58	4.60
FC Forest	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.74
Goodman Fder	1.48	1.45	1.48	1.45
Indep News	5.15	5.12	5.14	5.15
Lion Nathan	3.82	3.79	3.82	3.79
Nat Gas note	2.05	2.03	2.05	2.02
NZ Refining	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Telecom NZ	6.67	6.58	6.66	6.56
Wilson Horton	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.45

Zurich — SPI index: 2251.89 Previous: 2264.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	294	286	294	285
Alusuisse R	930	920	922	928
Ares-Serono B	1020	1010	1020	1010
Baloise Hdg R	2400	2380	2400	2380
ABB B	1420	1410	1418	1417
BK Vision	1395	1390	1390	1395
Bobst B	1700	1660	1670	1660
Ciba Geigy R	1427	1414	1421	1430
CS Holdings R	126.50	125.25	126.50	126.25
Elektrowatt B	419	412	412	420
Fischer B	1250	1220	1240	1260
Hilti PC	865	850	850	870
Holderbank B	899	889	896	893
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1320	1310	1320	1320
Merkur Hdg R	210	201	205	210
Nestle R	1372	1364	1367	1374
Oerlikon R	111	110	110	111
Pargesa Hld B	1400	1370	1400	1390
PharmVisn B	5440	5350	5350	5470
Pirelli B	154	154	154	155
Roche Hdg PC	8840	8790	8830	8850
Sandoz R	1341	1327	1336	1342
SBC R	223.25	221.75	222.75	223.50
Schindler B	1180	1150	1170	1140
SGS B	2790	2710	2785	2730
SMH B	785	777	777	794
Sulzer R	705	696	698	709
Swiss Reins R	1201	1182	1189	1204
Swissair R	1070	1064	1070	1070
UBS B	1172	1151	1161	1172
Winterthur R	707	701	705	708
Zurich Assur R	314	309	313	314

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

صكذا من الأهل

ASIA/PACIFIC

Beijing Forecasts Balance in Foreign Trade for the Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China expects its foreign trade to be roughly in balance by the end of the year, generating neither a surplus nor a deficit, the foreign trade ministry said on Wednesday.

"We will maintain the present situation, seeking a rough balance of trade," Hu Zhaoqing, director-general of the general office of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, said at a press conference in Beijing.

China had a trade surplus of $877 million in the first half of the year, compared with a surplus of $13.17 billion during the first six months of 1995. Exports have dropped 8.2 percent so far this year. China's trade surplus for all of 1995 was $16.7 billion.

The turnaround reflects changing Chinese foreign trade policies and an influx into China of foreign-funded companies that hope to sell to the domestic market.

"This is a year of transition," said Chen Xingdong, a Beijing-based economist at Crosby Securities. "China's trading system is being transformed."

State-owned trading companies are bearing the brunt of the changes, and their share of total trade is being sharply reduced.

Filling the gap is the rapid rise of trade by foreign-funded companies. In the first half of the year, exports of companies with foreign investment jumped 38 percent, to $26.15 billion, and imports grew 18 percent, to $32.3 billion. Foreign joint ventures accounted for 46 percent of China's total trade, according to Chinese customs statistics.

Mr. Hu said the share in overall trade by China's state-owned companies "dropped a lot" in the first half of the year. He declined to provide specific figures.

The official Economic Information Daily last week reported that by the end of last year, the operating deficits of state-run trading companies totaled $20 billion and that in the first five months of 1996, two of every three lost money.

Mr. Hu urged the United States to remove restrictions on high-technology exports to boost trade and defended China's decision to curb imports of contaminated U.S. wheat.

He said U.S. figures showing a huge trade deficit with China were unrealistic. According to U.S. figures, the United States registered a trade deficit of $34 billion with China in 1995 on imports of $46 billion and exports of just $12 billion.

Chinese officials said the trade surplus with the United States in 1995 was $8.6 billion on total trade of $40.8 billion. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Amcol: Court Rules Against Noteholders

Price Waterhouse to Manage Property

Bloomberg Business News

SINGAPORE — Amcol Holdings Ltd. said Wednesday it had succeeded in its bid to have one of its property units placed under the supervision of Amcol's judicial managers, thwarting a move by Amcol's bondholders to appoint their own manager.

Bondholders acting through HSBC Trustee (Singapore) Pte. had won a court order appointing Coopers & Lybrand as receivers and managers of Golden Bay Realty Pte., a wholly owned Amcol unit. The subsidiary controls Orchard Towers, a building on the fringe of the Orchard Road tourist area.

But Amcol's judicial managers, who are from the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse, asked a Singapore court to appoint them instead.

The judicial managers said they had blocked HSBC's move to help preserve Amcol's assets.

The real estate and electronics company is saddled with 1.16 billion Singapore dollars ($820.8 million) in liabilities. It has been under judicial management, which is similar to bankruptcy-law protection, since July 25 after defaulting on some loans.

Its stock has been suspended since July 19 indefinitely.

Judicial management protects Amcol from lawsuits and from the reach of creditors other than the three Singapore banks that are owed the most.

HSBC is acting as the trustee for three sets of bonds issued by Amcol. Golden Bay supplied corporate guarantees for two of the bond issues with a combined face value of 170 million dollars.

Amcol's judicial managers reiterated that the company was working with Amcol's two largest shareholders to rescue Amcol from insolvency. As a result, "it would not be beneficial to Amcol and/or its shareholders if different creditors of the different companies within the Amcol group were to appoint different judicial managers," they said.

Appointing separate managers "would prevent a rational and systematic solution to the Amcol Group's financial crisis," they said.

Separately, Amcol Holdings's auditor, BDO Binder, has cooperated with Price Waterhouse, the judicial manager, and stands by its audit of the troubled firm, the Straits Times paper reported Wednesday.

BDO Binder handed over documents to Price Waterhouse. BDO Binder is also the auditor of 19 other Amcol subsidiaries, the report said.

NEC Wins Order From U.S. Oil Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — NEC Corp., a leading Japanese maker of electrical equipment, said Wednesday that it had received an order for one of its SX-4 supercomputers from Digital Geophysical Corp., an American oil exploration company.

An NEC spokesman declined to put a specific value on the transaction. But he said similarly configured supercomputers cost about 500 million yen ($4.6 million).

The delivery date for the supercomputer, which will be used to analyze geological data involved in oil exploration, is still under negotiation.

The order is for an SX-4 with six central processing units. It is the same SX-4 model as the one ordered last year by the private Geotechnology Research Institute, an NEC official said.

The NEC official said the company expected such private-sector orders to increase in the American and European markets, since the prices of the supercomputers have become more reasonable.

The company is disputing allegations made recently by the U.S. supercomputer maker Cray Research Inc. that the Japanese company is selling supercomputers to a U.S. government agency below cost. Cray says NEC plans to sell four supercomputers to the National Center for Atmospheric Research below manufacturing costs, a tactic known as "dumping."

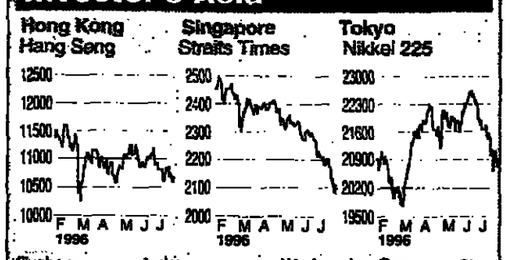
At a news conference this week, an NEC official said Cray's complaint, filed with the U.S Department of Commerce and with the International Trade Commission, was "completely inaccurate."

NEC may ask the Japanese government to take the dispute with Cray to the World Trade Organization, an executive said.

Masao Toka, NEC's executive vice president, said at a news conference in Tokyo, "If the matter cannot be resolved between the two companies, we will consider taking it up at the WTO."

NEC said Cray's charges were an attempt to exclude Japanese companies from the U.S. government market. *(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,681.42	10,585.86	+0.90
Singapore	Straits Times	2,111.76	2,083.15	+1.37
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,160.30	2,130.80	+2.32
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,692.83	20,860.33	-0.90
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,068.23	1,053.28	+1.42
Bangkok	SET	1,064.04	1,097.02	-3.01
Seoul	Composite Index	821.71	807.28	+1.79
Taipei	Stock Market Index	Closed	6,106.97	-
Manila	PSE	3,028.34	2,998.51	+0.99
Jakarta	Composite Index	536.03	533.48	+0.48
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,153.02	2,136.93	+0.75
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,536.94	3,448.33	+2.57

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Bankers Trust Co.**'s global research department said $240 million had been withdrawn from Asian markets by U.S.-based funds last week as concern grew over a slowdown in the electronics industry.

• **China**'s gross domestic product will rise 9.6 percent in the third quarter from the same period last year, according to a forecast by the State Economic and Trade Commission. Retail price inflation is expected to be 8.6 percent or lower.

• **China** will need more than 240 new passenger aircraft in the next five years, but the Civil Aviation Administration of China plans to limit purchases of long-haul and large aircraft in favor of smaller regional planes for passengers and cargo.

• **Indonesia** approved $21.8 billion worth of foreign-investment projects in the seven months to July 31, a drop of 26 percent from the same period last year.

• **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.** plans to spend $60 million to start a company to make fluorescent lamps in Indonesia called **P.T. Matsushita Lighting Indonesia.**

• **Asahi Glass Co.** of Japan plans to establish a $40 million venture to make components for cathode ray tubes in Indonesia with South Korea's **LG Electronics Inc.**, and **Rodamas Co.** and **PT Subentra** of Indonesia. *AFP, AFX, AP, Bloomberg*

Council to Protect World Fish Stocks Is Seen as Likely

Agence France-Presse

BRISBANE, Australia — The establishment of an international fisheries council to guard the world's vanishing fish stocks is expected to be announced this week, officials of the Second World Fisheries Congress said Wednesday.

The chairman of the five-day UN conference, John Glaister, told reporters that there was strong support for a permanent international body to oversee the world's $55 billion fishing industry.

"I don't want to preempt what may happen but I expect an announcement before the congress ends on Friday," said Mr. Glaister, who is also director of New South Wales Fisheries.

Mr. Glaister said Australia, China, Japan, Norway and the United States were in favor of the idea and would probably make up the board of an initial world council.

Philippine Long Distance Profit Jumps

Reuters

MANILA — Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. announced Wednesday that net income in the first half of 1996 totaled 2.92 billion pesos ($112 million), up 23.5 percent from a year earlier.

The results surprised analysts, who said they had not expected the country's dominant telecommunications provider to do so well.

"This is more than what was expected," said Philip Tan, a BPI Capital Corp. analyst.

Angel Escalona of Citibank Securities said the fact that the Philippine company attributed its growth to higher call volumes was healthy

"It was the call volume which helped pull up the bottom line, and not just because of the foreign-exchange rate," he said.

International calls, especially incoming calls, which are priced in U.S. dollars, form about 60 percent of the company's operating revenues.

The rising peso exchange rate, which had hobbled the company's growth in previous years, has reversed its direction.

Both traders said they would keep their full-year forecast for a growth rate of 10 to 20 percent until the company discloses further details of its first-half performance in an analysts' briefing on Monday.

■ Unicord Loss Widens

Unicord PLC, a seafood canner and exporter, reported Wednesday a first-quarter loss of 854.87 million Thai baht ($34 million), compared with a loss of 171.39 million a year earlier, Reuters reported from Bangkok.

Unicord is the owner of the U.S.-based Bumble Bee Seafoods.

Trading Suspended in Shareholders of Camerlin

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR — The companies that make up Camerlin Pte. were suspended from trading Wednesday pending an announcement, fueling speculation that the group will restructure its ownership or make an acquisition.

"Something is going on," said Audrey Ho, head of research at Mohaiyani Research in Kuala Lumpur, possibly a move by one of the Camerlin shareholders to increase its stake in the group.

Camerlin, a takeover vehicle made up of Malaysian, Singaporean and Indonesian interests, is led by a Malaysian, Quek Leng Chan. Mr. Quek, the major shareholder in Hong Leong Industries Bhd., owns 40 percent of Camerlin through Singapore's First Capital Corp.

Hong Leong halted trading on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange, and an announcement is likely on Thursday or Friday, said Joanne Leong, the company secretary. She declined to comment further, and none of the other companies involved could be reached or would discuss the matter.

The Singapore companies Sembawang Corp. and Haw Par Brothers International Ltd., which are partners with Mr. Quek in Camerlin, also halted trading. The companies each hold 20 percent of Camerlin, as does the Salim group of Indonesia through its Singapore unit, KMP Pte.

Among Camerlin's major investments is an 8.1 percent stake in an Australian food company, National Foods Ltd. Camerlin has been building up a stake in National Foods since last year.

"Camerlin is probably taking over National Foods or raising its stake," Michael Ong, analyst at Crosby Securities Pte. in Singapore, said of the trading halt. "That's the most likely scenario."

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DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The shareholders are hereby informed that the Annual General Meeting of 30 July 1996 has approved the payment of a dividend of JPY 150 per share.

The shares are quoted ex-dividend as from 31 July 1996 and the dividend will be payable as from 31 July 1996 against presentation of coupon N°25 at the following banks:

- BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
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  597 Herengracht, Amsterdam
- MEES & PIERSON N.V.
  548 Herengracht, Amsterdam
- BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
  50, avenue J.F. Kennedy, Luxembourg
- SOCIETE BANCAIRE JULIUS BAER (SUISSE) S.A.
  2, boulevard du Théâtre, Genève

The Board of Directors

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Sales Manager	—	Fax: (32) 56 40 41 72
Controller	International Herald Tribune	Michael Connoy, President IHT - 850 Third Avenue, 8th Floor New York, NY 10022 - USA
Experienced Administrative Assistant	International Herald Tribune	Conference Director IHT - 63 Long Acre London WC2 E9JH - UK
Logistics Management	A successful German Corporation and Market Leader in the field of durable consumer goods	Personnel & Management Consultants Inc. P.O. Box 315 8030 Zurich - Switzerland Tel: +41-1-383 4733 Fax: +41-1-383 7068
Executive Assistant to CEO	International Software Company	ADB SA Le Dome 3, rue de La Haye BP 10919 Roissy-Charles-de-Gaulle Cedex - France Fax: (33-1) 48 64 39 11
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 31, 1996

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available on Internet: http://www.iht.com/IHT/FUN/funds.html

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m ABC Islamic Fund (E-C-I) $ 142.02
m ABC Global Recovery Fd $ 124.98
m ABC Global Bond Fd $ 111.79

ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 283, Amsterdam
Columbia Securities $ 104.92
Trans Europe Fund FI FI 115.28
Trans Europe Fund $ $ 68.86
Ameria $ $ 275.60

ABN AMRO Funds Tel: 352-434949-229
4, rue J Monnet L-2180 Lux Fx 352-434949-290
Latin America Eq Fd $ 47.16 *
North America Eq Fd $ 71.44 *
Asian Tigers Eq Fd $ 58.50 *
Europe Equity Fd $ 67.04 *
Japan Equity Fd $ 50.17 *
Germany Equity Fd DM 128.90 *
Global Bond Fd $ 98.80 *
Europe Bond Fd $ 39.98 *
US Bond Fund $ 57.25 *
Germany Bond Fd B DM 111.57 *
Spain Bond Fund Ptas 9447.00 *
Eastern Europe Eq Fd DM 164.25 *
China Equity Fd $ 53.24 *
Switzerland Equity Fd SF 175.64 *

ABSOLUTE PERF (Tel:+191 91130115)
Chorus International Ltd $ 103.73
Purser (Anglo) Ltd $ 109.41

AEB WORLDFOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS
$ Daily Income $ 1.00
DM Daily Income DM 1.00
$ Bond Income* $ 19.60
Non - $ Bonds $ 21.39
Global Bonds $ 24.60
Global Balanced $ 21.98
Global Equities $ 24.08
Conservative Equities $ 14.98
US Agressive Equities $ 23.55
European Equities $ 14.38
Pacific Equities $ 13.79
Natural Resources $ 9.48
Asia Growth Co $ 15.94
Emerg Market Debt $ 14.71

AIG ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd
AIG Japan Eq. Trust $ 49.7743
AIG Asia Emerg Mkts Fd $ 103.3941
AIG Balanced World Fd $ 114.1868
AIG Emerg Mkts Eq Fd $ 114.4657
AIG Eu MidCap & Af Em Mk $ 96.2819
AIG Europe Eq Fd $ 128.2391
AIG Eurocu Fund Plc Ecu $ 167.9833
AIG Euro Selec Eq Fd Plc $ 167.0886
AIG Europe Eq Plc $ 71.1080
AIG Japan Fund $ 13.94
AIG Japan Small Cap Fd $ 133.7918
AIG Latin America Fd Plc $ 179.3092
AIG Millecurrency Bd Fd Plc $ 247.9845
AIG South East Asia Fd $ 104.1556
AIG Southeast Asia Sm Cos $ 10.52 *
High Life Fund Ecu $ 13.30 *
UBZ Euro-Continuezer Fund Ecu $ 126.4574
UBZ Liquidity Fund $ DM 137.2117
UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu Ecu 140.1493
UBZ Liquidity Fund SF SF 130.8546

ALBATROS PERFORMANCE FUND
Albatros Perf Financial $ 19676.29
Albatros Perf Index DEM DM 22414.81
Albatros Performance USD $ 21390.84

ALFRED BERG (Tel: +46 8 723 58 00)
ALFRED BERG NORDEN $ 267.96
Aktier Lyxfastighet Sverige Sek 106.05
Obligationen Sverige Sek 111.86

ALFRED BERG SICAV
Global $ 188.36
Germany DM 250.09
Switzerland SFr 316.92
Europe $ 240.81
North America $ 148.69
Far East $ 144.09
Japan ¥ 11674.00

ALLIANCE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
c/o Bank of Bermuda (352-4044-6339)
Alliance US Gr Singles A $ 9.61
Alliance US Gr Singles B $ 9.51
Alliance US Gr Singles I $ 151.18
Alliance US Gr. Singles N $ 149.54

ALPHA FUND MANAGEMENT, LTD
4th Flr La Vine Rd, Hamilton, HM11 Bermuda
Alpha Altos Fd Ltd Jun/Jl $ 183.28
Alpha Altos Fd Ltd Oct/Jun30 $ 112.85
Alpha Eurofund Fd (June30) Ecu $ 266.95
Alpha Futures Fd (Jun30) $ 236.45
Alpha Global Fd (Jun30) $ 1097.65
Alpha Hdg Fd C A (Jun30) $ 540.78
Alpha Hdg Fd C B (Jun30) $ 137.05
Alpha Hdg Fd C C (Jun30) $ 141.37
Alpha Latin Amer (Jun30) $ 385.61
Alpha Pacific Fd (June30) $ 359.84
Alpha SAM $ 1466.35
Alpha Short Fd (June30) $ 47.28
Alpha Tiltdelt Fd (Jun30) $ 216.00
Alpha Worthington (Jun30) $ 143.65
BCA/Alpha Asia Fd (Jun30) $ 102.76
BCA Alpha Worldwide Jun30 $ 110.91
BCG Alpha Gl Hdge Jun30 $ 100.24
BCG Alpha Eq Europe Jun30 $ 179.43
Consultoria Lat Am (Jun30) $ 118.64
Crescon Asian Hedge June30 $ 87.51
Dimec Eq Mkts Debt/Jun30 $ 146.72
Hemisphere Neutral Jun30 $ 142.03
Oceanvest Value (Jun30) $ 81.74
Hersh Japan Fund $ 110.71
Hemisphere Neutral Jun30 $ 101.98
Indo Performance Fd (Jun30 $ 122.66
Lakewest Value (Jun30) $ 96.74
Pacif RIM Opp SVI (June30 $ 98.22
European Inv Fund/Jun30 $ 119.83
Sage Intl Fd (Jun30) $ 120.94
Stand Pac Cap Otfs (Jun30 $ 156.32
The Pacific Fd (Jun30) $ 128.17
Valu-Trac Gbl Opp Fd (Jun30 $ 128.17

AMERICAN PHOENIX INVT PORTFOLIO
Global Multinational Prtf Ecu $ 15.79
Global Multinational Prtf $ 20.08
European Multinational Prtf Ecu $ 16.84
European Multinational Prtf $ 21.41
U S Growth Companies Prtf $ 13.84
U.S. Real Estate Sec Prtf $ 11.80

APF ASIA PACIFIC FUNDS INC
Sumitor Japan Small Co I $ 9.80

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Asian Corporation $ 9975.12
Asian International Equity Cap $ 3983.35
DEF Associates N.V. $ 12913.20
First Eagle Fund $ 82604.39
The Global Beverage Fd $ 109.79

ATLAS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD
Atlas Global Fd $ 103.52
Atlas KITE Arbitrage Fd $ 1155.42
Convertible Arbitrage Fd $ 1001.35
Convergence Fd $ 1045.14

BAII ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED
10 Piccadilly, London W1V 0EE
International Fund
Latest NAV $ 624.50

Interportfolio Fund
Convertible Fd (FF) FF 29148.89
Convertible Fd (US$) $ 671.55
International Bond (US$) $ 548.53
Conrfort Fund (US$) $ 518.13

BANK BRUSSELS LAMBERT (22-2) 547 3837
BBL Invest America Cap BF 16576.00
BBL Invest Benelux Cap 35044.00
BBL Invest Japan Cap ¥ 4871.94
BBL Invest Latin Amer Cap $ 1169.64
BBL Invest Pac & Extra Cap $ 386.26
BBL Invest South Grth Cap $ 298.49
BBL Invest Us Cap $ 13.51
BBL I(L) Inv Gokdmines Cap LFr 15205.00
BBL I(L) Invest Europe Cap LFr 3677.00
BBL I(L) Inv Bnse Met Cap $ 576.76
BBL I(L) Inv Telecom & Medi $ 172.17
BBL (F) Invest France Cap FFr 409.64
BBL Invest Fd Intl Cap $ 1114.00
BBL Patrimonial Bal Cap FFr 23788.00
BBL P C Sh-Medium Cap BF 130375.00
BBL S. Inc Fund Convertibles DM 4829.89

BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Belge Currencies Guernsey 441481 726614
Equity Fund $ 13.44
Int Bond Fund $ 12.19
Asia Pacific Region Fd $ 9.65
India Fund $ 6.60
Emerging Equity Fd $ 1.30
Sterling Fd $ 1.97

BANQUE INDOSUEZ
The Bahrain Fund Secs $ 87.36
Diversified Fut Fd - 1 Cl A $ 131.756
Diversified Fut Fd - 1 Cl C $ 107.431
Emerging Markets Fd $ 119.953
Fd - Fd - Yen Warrant ¥ 0.372
Indosuez High Yld Bd Fd A $ 99.97
Indosuez High Yld Bd Fd B $ 123.43
Mixte Capital Pty 1074002.00
Mixte Fonds FF 3000.00
Indosuez Latin America $ 7.30
Indosuez Sh Runaway Fd $ 13.45
Indosuez Tr Eml Cntl DM 11.08

INDOSUEZ ASSET MGT ASIA LTD
Asian Growth Fund $ 29.83
Asian Rim Growth Fd $ 631.00
Asia Pacific Gold Fund $ 19.83
Asia Pacific Income Fund $ 11.87
Indosuez Asia Fund $ 10.98
Shanghai Fund $ 9.57
Manila Fund $ 14.68
Thai Growth Fund $ 29.60
Warrant Fund $ 16.34
Thai Income Fund $ 55.26
Indosuez Japan Fund $ 54.1100
Indosuez Asia & Malay Fd $ 43.0560
Indosuez Pacific Fd $ 35.554
Indosuez Japan Fd $ 15.0180
Indosuez Hong Kong Fd $ 34.7600
Indosuez Asian Fd Indon A $ 15.65
Indosuez Asian Fd Indon B $ 15.65

BANQUE SCS ALLIANCE
(41)22 346-1201, Geneva
Pleiade North Am Equities $ 135.47
Pleiade Europe Equities Ecu 157.66
Pleiade Asia Pacific Eq $ 185.94
Pleiade Environment Eq $ 104.28
Pleiade Ecu Bonds Ecu 126.51
Pleiade FF Bonds FF 1221.31
Pleiade Intl Com. Bonds $ 41.89
Pleiade Dollar Reserve $ 111.48
Pleiade Ecu Reserve Ecu 107.10
Pleiade FF Reserve FF 114.18

BARING INTL FD MNGRS (IRELAND) LTD (NON SIB RECOGNIZED) IFAX 82583
15-16, Main Gardens New Docks, Dub 441-76206000
Dollar Fd Emerg World Fund $ 0.947
Hong Kong Fd Announces $ 11.88
High Yield Bond $ 10.94
Japan Smaller Companies Fund $ 10.34
World Bond FF FF 66.60

BARING INTL FD MNGRS (IRELAND) LTD (NON SIB RECOGNIZED) IFAX 82583
Asia Pacific $ 25.88
Japan Fund $ 14.49
Malaysia & Singapore $ 35.21
North America $ 39.21
Pacific Fund $ 109.87
International Bond $ 19.57
Europe Fund $ 28.91
Japan Fund $ 1152.34
Emrg Mkts Warrant $ 20.93
Global Emerging Mkts $ 11.07
Latin America $ 18.63
US Dollar Currency Fund $ 12.86
Currency Fund Managed $ 10.28
Yen Fund $ 12.88
German Select Fender Fund $ 8.93

BEACON GLOBAL ADVISORS LTD
Kembla City Ltd $ 5480.70
Compass Seven N Ltd $ 9909.92
Compass Seven E Ltd $ 4783.65
Compass Seven S Ltd $ 8219.62
Compass Seven W Ltd $ 5723.65

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Belinvest Bond Select Fd $ 107.48 *
Belinvest Dollarbond $ 1297.27

BERKSHIRE CMG ZURICH (41.1.396.2726)
E-MAIL: internet:berkshire-zurich.com
Anglo Pac Medical Gwth $ 7.96
Anglo Pac Gwth Fd Ltd $ 11.88
Anglo Pac Tech Gwth $ 6.47 *

BOWEN CAPITAL MGT
Stewart Asia Fund $ 11.3199
Stewart Fund $ 18.3752

BSS GROUP
Ireland Ord SF 76.68
Warrant Ord SF 188.68
Switzerland Ord SF 188.25

BSS UNIVERSAL FUND SICAV
Global Eq USD A (Dist) $ 21.8843
Global Eq USD B (Cap) $ 23.3206
Global Bonds: USD A (Dist) $ 17.3078
Global Bonds USD B (Cap) $ 13.4746
Global Bonds: FRF C (Dist) FF 1311.28
Global Bonds FRF B (Cap) FF 168.0683
Europe: Global FR A (Dist) FFR 225.6312
Europe: Global Ptfs B (Cap) FFR 225.9795
Europe ECU A (Dist) Ecu 157.7684
Europe ECU B (Cap) Ecu 161.7293
Far East USD A (Dist) $ 24.5093
Far East USD B (Cap) $ 24.8109
Japan JPY A (Dist) ¥ 1021.8320
Japan JPY B (Cap) ¥ 1027.8320
Japan Inv B (Cap) FF 176.1838
N/A America USD A (Dist) $ 18.1927
N/A America USD B (Cap) $ 18.3221
Latin America USD A (Dist) $ 15.7765
Latin America USD B (Cap) $ 15.8340
World USD A (Dist) $ 10.4324
World USD B (Cap) $ 10.4324
Nordic Equities Sek B (Cap) Sek 102.9865

BZW INVESTMENT MGT HONG KONG
Level 26 Two Pacific Pla, 88 Queensway, HK
Tel: (852) 2868 2121
Hong Kong $ 7.342
Hong Fund $ 16.426
Indonesia $ 11.564
Japan $ 7.402
Korea $ 9.682
Malaysia $ 26.692
Philippines $ 71.126
Singapore $ 30.244
Thailand $ 14.018
Japan Fund $ 11.853
South East Asia $ 33.430

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Callgreen Emer Growth $ 157.54
Callgreen F-Accd $ 1883.71
Callgreen F-Austrian AS 1085.00
Callgreen F-Spanish Pts 9715.00
Callgreen F-U.K Health Care $ 52.45
Callander Swiss Growth SF 153.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
Capital Intl Fund $ 158.14
Capital Intlo SA $ 47.71

CAPITAL INVESTMENT GROUP PLC
Capital Growth Fund $ 10.25

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CEP Court Terme FF 192401.22

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AHL Diversified Plc $ 10.01
Korea 21st Century Inv $ 7.98
The Yellow Sea Inv Co $ 9.07

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Citinvest FGP USD $ 1261.95
Citinvest FGP ECU Ecu 1319.94
Citinvest Selector $ 152.47
Citicurrencies USD $ 1617.28
Citicurrencies DEM DM 154.73
Citicurrencies CHF SF 182.39
Citicurrencies GBP £ 1261.00
Citicurrencies Yen ¥ 387.25
Citipart N.A. Equity $ 208.48
Citipart Cont. Euro Equity Ecu 141.72
Citipart Uk Equity £ 161.74
Citipart French Equity FF 1430.66
Citipart German Equity DM 48.52
Citipart Japan Equity ¥ 4661.88
Citipart IAPEC $ 547.80
Citipart Eloniex $ 172.04
Citipart N.A. $ Bond $ 179.61
Citipart Euro Bond Ecu 175.59
Citipart Jap Sm Cap ¥ 9121.00
Citipart Thailan Equity Ltd 946100.00
Citipart US Gov Bond $ 96.79
Citipart US Sm Cap $ 98.51
Citipart US Sm Cap $ 87.97
Citipart US Gov Bond $ 104.56
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Citi Asia Capital Gtd Fd $ 10.27
Citi Gtd Asian Mkts Fd $ 9827.10
Citi Japan 100 $ 104.85
Citi Japan 95 $ 108.88
Citi Ltd Asian Cap Gtd Fd $ 10.44
Warrant $ 5784.38

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C.I.F (Caymanl H.K. Ex $ 10.11

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The Good Earth Fund $ 18.471

CLERMONT HOLDINGS LTD
Controvest Limited $ 1408.00
Controvest Europe Invest Ltd SF 1022.53
Controvest Europe Invest Ltd SF 1007.79
Emerging Mkts Quest Fd Ltd DM 1021.49
Equisterium Fund Ltd DM 1011.06
Equisterium Fund Ltd DM 1378.31

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Class A Shs $ 1039.45
Class B Shs $ 1601.99

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Credis Portf Fd Inc (DM) A DM 1059.27
Credis Portf Fd Inc (SFR) A SFr 1013.18
Credis Portf Fd Inc (SFR) B SFr 1027.34
Credis Portf Fd Inc (US$) A $ 1006.64
Credis Portf Fd Inc (US$) B $ 1041.32
Credis Portf Fd Inc (US$) B $ 1077.37
Credis Portf Inc DM A DM 1161.88
Credis Portf Inc DM B DM 1200.52
Credis Portf Inc (Lire) A Lit 1102431.00
Credis Portf Inc (Lire) B Lit 1139253.00
Credis Portf Inc (Lire) B $ 1003.53
Credis Portf Inc SFR A SFr 1022.87
Credis Portf Inc SFR B SFr 1038.28
Credis Portf Inc US$ A $ 1077.99
Credis Portf Inc US$ B $ 1117.88
Credis Portf Bal DM DM 1162.70
Credis Portf Bal (Lire) Lit 1161849.00
Credis Portf Bal SFR SFr 1086.57
Credis Portf Bal US$ $ 1129.00
Credis Portf Focus SFR A/B SFr 1088.56
Credis Portf Focus DM DM 1076.37
Credis Portf Gro (Lire) Lit 9405455.00
Credis Portf Growth SFR SFr 1003.29
Credis Portf Growth US$ $ 1111.01
Credis Money Mkt Fd DM BF BF 621190.60
Credis Money Mkt Fd FF FF 1466.35
Credis Money Mkt Fd DM DM 1914.99
Credis Money Mkt Fd ECU Ecu 1551.37
Credis Money Mkt Fd FF FF 9121.00
Credis Money Mkt Fd (Lire) Lit 1206.56
Credis Money Mkt Fd Lit Lit 1420892.00
Credis Money Mkt Fd Pes Ptas 1408591.00
Credis Money Mkt Fd Sfr Sfr 621.40
Credis Money Mkt Fd $ $ 1996.84
Credis Money Mkt Fd Yen ¥ 1470205.00
Credis Money Mkt Fd $ $ 2653.98
Credis Eq Fd Emerg Mkts $ 1054.91
Credis Eq Fd Eur Blue Ch A DM 234.04
Credis Eq Fd Eur Blue Ch B DM 232.11
Credis Eq Fd Europe A $ 1038.17
Credis Eq Fd Europe B $ 1146.77
Credis Eq Fd Germany A DM 2091.63
Credis Eq Fd Germany B DM 2951.63
Credis Eq Fd Gold Mines A $ 370.34
Credis Eq Fd Gold Mines B $ 380.86
Credis Eq Fd Hisp Iber A Pts 20144.00
Credis Eq Fd Hisp Iber B Pts 20581.00
Credis Eq Fd Italy A Lit 1224490.00
Credis Eq Fd Italy B Lit 1243290.00
Credis Eq Fd Jap Mngst SF SF 219.76
Credis Eq Fd Jap Mngst ¥ 19.0191
Credis Eq Fd Lat Amer $ 903.01
Credis Eq Fd Netherlds A Fl 579.47
Credis Eq Fd Netherlds B Fl 610.14
Credis Eq Fd Nth Amer A $ 389.42
Credis Eq Fd Nth-Amer B $ 319.87
Credis Eq Fd Orbs-Protec A DM 289.52
Credis Eq Fd Orbs-Protec B DM 305.15
Credis Eq Fd Small Cap Eur DM 1091.13
Credis Eq Fd Small Cap Eur DM 959.01
Credis Eq Fd Small Cap Jap ¥ 79993.00
Credis Eq Fd Sm Cap USA $ 1477.04
Credis Eq Fd UK A $ 127.65
Credis Eq Fd UK B $ 141.28
Credis Eq Fd Worldwide A $ 660.79
Credis Eq Fd Worldwide B $ 697.34
Credis Small+Mid Cap Switzd SFr 223.45
Credit Suisse Fds Intl $ 134.00
Credit Suisse Fds Intl $ 146.99
CS Gold Fund SFr 1136.27
CS Tiger Fund $ 111.95
Emergin - Valor SFr 254.95
Europa - Valor SFr 1016.00
Pacific - Valor SFr 974.50
Schweizerfonds SFr 126.47
Bond Valor D - Mark DM 124.47
Bond Valor Swf SFr 117.90
Bond Valor US - Dollar $ 131.26
Bond Valor $ Sterling £ 104.45
Convert Valor Swf SFr 141.55
Convert Valor US - Dollar $ 210.64
Credis Bond Fd Aust A A$ 1132.14
Credis Bond Fd Aust B A$ 1143.83
Credis Bond Fd Cons A A$ 1163.93
Credis Bond Fd Cons B A$ 1417.15
Credis Bond Fd DM A DM 1814.14
Credis Bond Fd DM B DM 1640.41
Credis Bond Fd Ecu A Ecu 167.84
Credis Bond Fd Ecu B Ecu 171.22
Credis Bond Fd Em Mkts $ 1139.55
Credis Bond Fd Europa A DM 231.70
Credis Bond Fd Europa B DM 407.80
Credis Bond Fd FF A FF 895.17
Credis Bond Fd FF B 1249.68
Credis Bond Fd Guilden A $ 104.00
Credis Bond Fd Guilden B $ 104.00
Credis Bond Fd Lira A Lit 2988117.00
Credis Bond Fd Lira B Lit 2995546.00
Credis Bond Fd Pesetas A Ptas 20013.00
Credis Bond Fd Pesetas B Ptas 23331.00
Credis Bd Fd Prime Curr A SFr 85.57
Credis Bd Fd Prime Curr B SFr 140.21
Credis Bond Fd Sm Cos DM 104.76
Credis Bond Fd Short-T. DM B DM 177.34
Credis Bd Fd Short-T SFR A/B SFr 100.35
Credis Bd Fd Short-T. $ A $ 103.11
Credis Bd Fd Short-T. $ B $ 179.56
Credis Bond Fd SF A SFr 200.27
Credis Bond Fd SF B SFr 341.62
Credis Bond Fd US$ A $ 1038.28
Credis Bond Fd US$ B $ 1457.33
Credis Bond Fd Yen A ¥ 109476.00
Credis Bond Fd Yen B ¥ 134168.00
Credis Bond Fd £ A £ 574.35
Credis Bond Fd £ B £ 869.08
Credis Dollar DM 1997 DM 1481.77
CS Capital DM 1997 DM 1682.89
CS Capital Ecu 2000 Ecu 1498.91
CS Capital FF 2000 FF 1613.53
CS Capital SFR 2000 SFr 1722.85
Convert Valor £ £ 91.75
Credit Suisse Fds Bds DM 104.58
CS Eurobond DM 1997 DM 1161.88

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
Ethisea Momentum FF 14757.89
Sem Actions USD B $ 1216.66

CREDIT LYONNAIS ROUSE (Bermuda) Ltd
Systemfriend Ltd $ 17.804

CLP Select Luxembourg (Regulated) 30-06-96
Diversified US$ Ord $ 10.65
Diversified DM Ord DM 33.22
Diversified FFr Ord FF 98.17
Diversified A$ Ord A$ 10.71
Diversified US Gold May 99 $ 11.04
Diversified A$ Gold Jan 2000 A$ 7.44
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صكذا من الأصل

WORLD ROUNDUP

Imran Wins Case

CRICKET Former England cricket stars Ian Botham and Allan Lamb lost their libel suit Wednesday against former Pakistani captain Imran Khan over allegations of racism and ball tampering.

Botham and Lamb looked stunned as the jury returned its verdict after 4½ hours. The two former players face court costs unofficially estimated at up to £500,000 ($777,600).

Botham and Lamb alleged that Imran launched an "offensive personal attack" on them in 'India Today' magazine, calling them racists, uneducated and lacking class and upbringing as part of a dispute over whether Pakistan bowlers tampered illegally with the ball during games. *(AP)*

Jorge Switches Countries

SOCCER Artur Jorge resigned as manager of Switzerland and has been appointed coach of the Portuguese national team for the second time. *(Reuters)*

• Striker Jean-Pierre Papin is to join Bordeaux from the team that beat the French club in the UEFA Cup final, Bayern Munich. *(AFP)*

Canseco Out for Season

BASEBALL Jose Canseco will have season-ending surgery to repair a ruptured disc in his back, the Boston Red Sox have confirmed.

Canseco had 28 home runs with 77 RBI and a .308 average. He has not played in more than 120 games a season since 1991. *(AP)*

• A flight attendant has sued New York Yankees third baseman Wade Boggs, claiming he threatened and cursed her during a charter flight. Boggs became enraged without provocation, threatening to "kick your fat lips in," Karen Plympton said.

"For inexplicable reasons, Boggs became angry and irritated with Ms. Plympton during the flight," said the lawsuit filed in Houston. "That anger turned to rage when, as the plane was beginning its final descent, (she) declined to respond to Boggs' demand that he be served another beer." *(AP)*

New Mets Help Out In Two-Game Sweep

Lasorda Bids Farewell to Fans

The Associated Press

While Tom Lasorda was saying goodbye in Los Angeles, Carlos Baerga and Alvaro Espinoza were making themselves welcome in New York.

A day after the surprising trade that brought them from Cleveland, Baerga and Espinoza each got big hits that helped the Mets sweep a doubleheader from Pittsburgh, 5-4 and 4-3, Tuesday.

"Myself and Espinoza thought this was a dream," said Baerga, who arrived at Shea Stadium in a white limousine.

"We were so happy in Cleveland. All of a sudden we find ourselves flying to New York. We couldn't believe it was happening. Now we have to forget about Cleveland. I felt like a rookie," he said.

Lasorda, no doubt, felt a little out of place, too.

Dressed in a coat and tie instead of a blue-and-white uniform, Lasorda spoke to the Dodger Stadium crowd of 34,973 on a microphone from behind the plate before Los Angeles played Florida. A day after retiring following 20 seasons as the team's manager, he told fans: "Now a new era begins for the Dodgers today."

The Dodgers responded with a victory over the Marlins in 10 innings.

Baerga, in his first at-bat for his new team, delivered a pinch-hit single that drove in the go-ahead run in the eighth inning of the opener. Baerga started the second game at third base and added another run-scoring single.

Espinoza came through with a run batted in the ninth that sent the second game into extra innings. Todd Hundley won it in the 12th with his 30th home run.

Dodgers 5, Marlins 4 Los Angeles won in the 10th inning on Rick Parker's run-scoring single. Mike Busch reached on a fielder's choice, Greg Gagne singled with two outs and Parker singled up the middle.

Florida tied it with two outs in the ninth when reliever Todd Worrell balked home a run.

Padres 2, Braves 1 Fernando Valenzuela outdueled Greg Maddux and San Diego sent Atlanta to its third straight loss in a matchup of division leaders.

Valenzuela blanked the visiting Braves on five hits for 6⅓ innings.

Expos 3, Rockies 1 Colorado's trouble away from home continued as Ugueth Urbina combined with a pair of relievers on a three-hitter in Montreal.

The Rockies, 38-18 at home, have lost 13 of their last 16 road games.

Reds 5, Astros 4 With a runner on second base and one out in the bottom of the 10th inning, Houston manager Terry Collins elected to walk Barry Larkin and pitch to Eric Davis. Davis spoiled his strategy with a game-winning single in Cincinnati.

Phillies 8, Cardinals 7 Mickey Morandini singled home the winning run for host Philadelphia with one out in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia had 22 hits, its highest total since 1990. Ron Gant hit his 19th homer and Gary Gaetti and John Mabry also connected for St. Louis.

Cubs 4, Giants 0 Sammy Sosa hit his NL-leading 36th home run as Chicago won at home.

Frank Castillo teamed with two relievers to shut out San Francisco on 10 hits. The Giants have lost 16 of their last 18 road games.

In American League games:

Rangers 15, Yankees 2 Juan Gonzalez homered twice and went 5-for-5, and Ivan Rodriguez drove in four runs as Texas handed visiting New York its worst loss of the year.

Gonzalez hit bases-empty homers in the third and seventh innings, giving him 31 this season.

The Rangers clobbered Andy Pettitte by scoring 10 runs in 2⅔ innings.

Blue Jays 3, Indians 1 In Cleveland, Huck Flener, a 27-year-old rookie facing a new-look Cleveland lineup, got his first major league victory for Toronto by allowing four hits in 7⅓ innings.

Dennis Martinez (9-6) took the loss, allowing six hits in five innings.

Cleveland had newly acquired Jeff Kent at second base and Jose Vizcaino played shortstop for the injured Omar Vizquel.

Tigers 12, Angels 9 Cecil Fielder hit an RBI single during an eight-run first inning and later hit a homer in Detroit's victory over visiting California. Fielder hit his 26th homer in the second inning, reaching the upper deck, his 245th career home run for the Tigers.

Royals 7, Red Sox 0 In Kansas City, rookie Jose Rosado pitched a three-hitter, extending his scoreless streak to 18 innings.

Rosado struck out one Boston batter and walked three. But the left-hander erased two of the walks with pickoffs.

Orioles 16, Twins 4 Rafael Palmeiro had three hits and three RBIs and Baltimore set a team record with nine doubles in their victory over host Minnesota. Palmeiro, Bobby Bonilla and Greg Zaun each had two doubles as the Orioles scored their most runs in a game this season.

White Sox 2, Athletics 1 In Oakland, rookie James Baldwin allowed one hit over eight innings for his sixth straight victory and Harold Baines homered for Chicago. Baldwin (9-1) gave up only a fourth-inning bloop single. He struck out seven and walked one.

Mariners 6, Brewers 5; Brewers 4, Mariners 3 Jose Valentin and Dave Nilsson hit back-to-back home runs to highlight a four-run sixth inning that gave host Milwaukee a split with Seattle.

In the opener, Ken Griffey went 3-for-4 and hit his 32d homer, a three-run shot, to give the Mariners the victory. Tim VanEgmond held the Mariners to five hits through 7⅓ innings of the second game, earning his first victory since Aug. 3, 1994. Greg Vaughn homered twice in the opener for the Brewers.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Reuters

Retired Dodgers' manager Tommy Lasorda waving to fans in Los Angeles before a game with the Marlins.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	63	41	.606	—
Baltimore	52	52	.500	11
Toronto	49	57	.462	15
Boston	46	58	.442	17
Detroit	34	72	.321	30
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	64	42	.604	—
Chicago	58	48	.547	6
Milwaukee	52	54	.491	12
Minnesota	51	54	.486	12½
Kansas City	48	59	.449	16½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	60	46	.566	—
Seattle	57	48	.543	2½
Oakland	54	53	.505	6½
California	51	55	.481	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	64	41	.610	—
Montreal	57	48	.543	7
New York	51	56	.477	14
Florida	49	57	.462	15½
Philadelphia	43	63	.406	21½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	56	50	.528	—
Houston	57	51	.528	—
Cincinnati	51	51	.500	3
Chicago	51	54	.486	4½
Pittsburgh	48	58	.453	8
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	58	50	.537	—
Los Angeles	56	51	.523	1½
Colorado	54	52	.509	3
San Francisco	46	59	.438	10½

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
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TUESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

GAME 1

Seattle	104	100	000	6	12	0
Milwaukee	020	100	011	5	11	0

B.Wells, Carmona (6), Charlton (8), M. Jackson (8), Ayala (9) and D.Wilson; Eldred, Sparks (5), Miranda (8), Bones (9) and Matheny. W—B. Wells, 11-3. L—Eldred, 1-1. Sv—Ayala (1). HRs—Milwaukee, G.Vaughn 2 (31), Ja.Valentin (15). Seattle, Griffey Jr (32).

GAME 2

Seattle	000	021	000	3	7	4
Milwaukee	000	004	00x	4	8	1

Wolcott, T. Davis (6), Carmona (6) and Marzano; VanEgmond, Lloyd (8), D. Jones (8), Fetters (9) and Levis. W—VanEgmond, 1-1. L—Wolcott, 6-8. Sv—Fetters (19). HRs—Milwaukee, Ja.Valentin (16), Nilsson (13). Seattle, Buhner (28).

Toronto	110	010	000	3	8	0
Cleveland	000	100	000	1	4	1

Flener, Crabtree (8), Timlin (9) and O'Brien; De.Martinez, Graves (6), Assenmacher (9), Plunk (9) and Pena. W—Flener, 1-0. L—De.Martinez, 9-6. Sv—Timlin (19).

California	100	002	150	9	9	3
Detroit	010	003	08x	12	9	3

Grimsley, J. Abbott (1), Schmidt (6), Holtz (6) and Slaught, Greene (6); Nitkowski, R. Lewis (8), M. Myers (8), Olson (9) and Ausmus. W—Nitkowski, 2-2. L—Grimsley, 5-7. HRs—Detroit, Fielder (26), M. Lewis (10). California, C. Davis (19), Howell (6).

Boston	000	000	000	0	3	2
Kansas City	020	023	00x	7	10	0

Eshelman, Belinda (6), Slocumb (8) and Haselman; Rosado and Sweeney. W—Rosado, 2-1. L—Eshelman, 4-3.

Baltimore	520	001	44o	16	17	0
Minnesota	001	001	011	4	7	1

Coppinger, Haynes (8) and Zaun; F.Rodriguez, Aldred (1), Perra (6), Mlicki (8), Hansell (9) and Walbeck, Durant (8). W—Coppinger, 6-2. L—F. Rodriguez, 10-8. HRs—Minnesota, Knoblauch (9), Cordova (9), Stahoviak (9). Baltimore, Surhoff (16).

New York	200	000	000	2	5	0
Texas	406	040	10x	15	21	0

Pettitte, Mecir (3), Wickman (7), Polley (8), J. Nelson (9) and Leyritz; B.Witt and I. Rodriguez, Valle (8). W—B. Witt, 9-8. L—Pettitte, 15-6. HRs—Texas, I. Rodriguez (14), Greer (12). J.Gonzalez 2 (31). New York, O'Neill (10).

Chicago	000	100	100	2	9	0
Oakland	000	000	001	1	3	0

Baldwin, R. Hernandez and Borders; Telgheder, Johns (7), Wiltsick (8), Groom (9) and Steinbach. W—Baldwin, 9-1. L—Telgheder, 0-2. Sv—R. Hernandez (30).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

GAME 1

Pittsburgh	210	000	100	4	10	1
New York	201	000	02x	5	12	2

May, Dessens (3), M. Wilkins (5), Cordova (8) and Kendall; Isringhausen, Franco (9) and Hundley. W—Isringhausen, 5-11. L—Cordova, 2-6. Sv—Franco (22). HR—Gilkey 2 (23).

GAME 2

Pittsburgh	000	003	000	3	11	1
New York	200	000	001	3	12	0

(12 innings)

Micelli, Ruebel (6), Ericks (7), Plesac (9), Lieber (11) and Encarnacion; Person, DiPoto (6), D. Henry (8), Mlicki (10), Franco (12) and Mayne, Hundley (10). W—Franco, 3-2. L—Lieber, 4-4. HR—New York, Hundley (30).

Colorado	001	000	000	1	3	1
Montreal	011	100	00x	3	4	1

Reynosa, S. Reed (7), Lesjkanic (8) and Je.Reed; Urbina, D. Veres (8), Rojas (9) and Speier. W—Urbina, 6-3. L—Reynosa, 5-8. Sv—Rojas (16). HRs—Montreal, Lansing (8), R. White (4).

Houston	000	100	111	5	4	1
Cincinnati	100	010	020	1	5	0

(10 innings)

Kile, Small (7), Morman (8), Darwin (8), T. Clark (9) and Knorr; Manwaring (9); Barbo, Carrasco (6), J. Brantley (9), Shaw (10) and Taubensee. W—Shaw, 3-4. L—T. Clark, 0-2. HRs—Houston, D. Bell (12), Miller (12).

San Francisco	000	000	000	0	10	1
Chicago	000	201	10x	4	4	0

Van Landingham, Creek (6), Fernandez (8) and Lampkin. Wilkins (6); F.Castillo, Casian (7), T. Adams (7) and Servais. W—F. Castillo, 5-12. L—VanLandingham, 6-11. Sv—T. Adams (3).

St. Louis	011	013	010	7	9	1
Philadelphia	014	100	011	8	22	2

Al.Benes, Petkovsek (4), Fossas (6), Bailey (7), Honeycutt (8), T.J. Mathews (9) and Pagnozzi; Mk.Williams, Borland (6), K. Ryan (8) and Santiago. W—K. Ryan, 3-4. L—T. J. Mathews, 1-4. HRs—Philadelphia, Amaro (1). St. Louis, Gant (19), Mabry (11), Gaetti (13).

Atlanta	000	000	051	1	7	0
San Diego	000	010	01x	2	8	0

G.Maddux, McMichael (8), Borbon (8) and Ed.Perez, Lopez (7); Valenzuela, Bochtler (7), Hoffman (9) and Flaherty. W—Valenzuela, 7-7. L—G. Maddux, 10-9. Sv—Hoffman (24). HR—Atlanta, Cp.Jones (23).

Florida	200	010	001	4	6	1
Los Angeles	101	000	110	5	13	0

Valdes, Y. Perez (7), Powell (7), Weathers (9) and Natal; Nomo, Dreifort (8), Td.Worrell (9), Osuna (10) and Piazza. W—Osuna, 7-4. L—Weathers, 2-2.

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	48	34	0	.585	—
Chunichi	44	38	0	.537	4
Yomiuri	44	40	0	.524	5
Yakult	43	40	0	.518	5½
Yokohama	37	47	0	.440	12
Hanshin	34	51	0	.400	15½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Hiroshima 8, Yomiuri 4
Yokohama 3, Chunichi 0
Yakult 2, Hanshin 0

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	51	36	2	.584	—
Orix	44	37	3	.542	4
Lotte	41	41	2	.500	7
Kintetsu	39	42	1	.482	9
Daiei	38	46	1	.453	11½
Seibu	35	46	3	.435	13

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Daiei 12, Nippon Ham 4
Lotte 2, Kintetsu 0
Orix 4, Seibu 3

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

OAKLAND—Activated 1B Frank Thomas from 15-day disabled list. Optioned RHP Brian Keyser to Nashville, AA.

DETROIT—Placed SS Alan Trammell on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 27. Recalled INF Fausto Cruz from Toledo, IL.

SEATTLE—Traded OF Darren Bragg to Boston for LHP Jamie Moyer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

COLORADO—Designated OF Mill Thompson for assignment.

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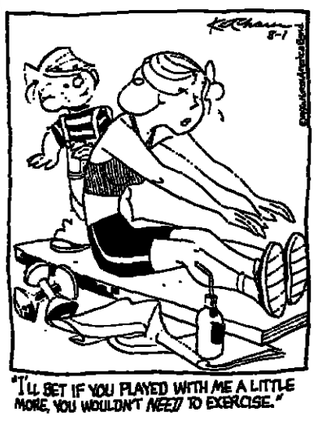


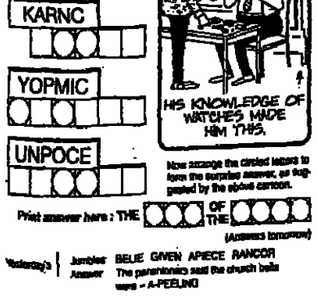
PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE

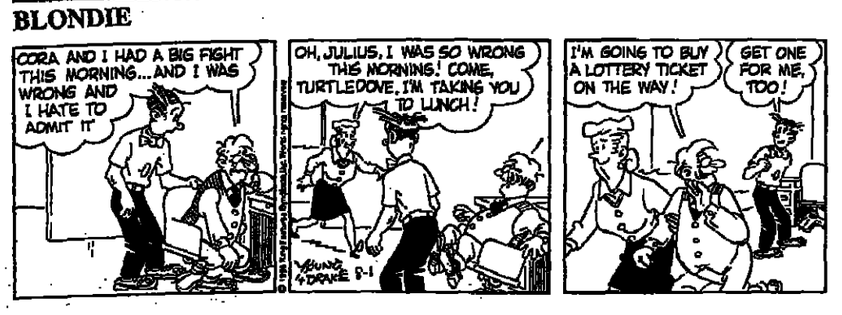


BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE



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Injured Bubka Pulls Out of Pole Vault

Johnson and Perec Stay on Course for 200- and 400-Meter Doubles

Reuters

ATLANTA — Sergei Bubka of Ukraine, the greatest pole vaulter of all time, withdrew from the Olympics on Wednesday morning without making a vault because of unbearable pain from an Achilles tendon injury.

Bubka has set 35 indoor and outdoor world records, has won five world championships and the 1988 Seoul Olympics gold medal, but failed in the final in Barcelona in 1992. On Wednesday he suddenly left during the qualifying round while the competition was still in progress.

"I couldn't run," he said. "There was too much pain, and if you can't run you can't jump. For me it is a tragedy."

It was the second successive Olympics to end in disappointment for Bubka. In 1992, he did not win a medal after failing to clear the bar three times at a low height.

Michael Johnson of the United States and Marie-Jose Perec of France kept their sights firmly focused on their Olympic 200 and 400 meters doubles.

Johnson, the newly crowned men's 400 champion, eased through the opening round of his 200, clocking an effortless 20.55 seconds to stay on course to become the first man in Olympic history to achieve golds in the half-lap and one lap events. Perec, who retained her women's 400-meters title on Monday, also qualified easily from her first round heat in 22.62 seconds.

Bubka was not the morning's only notable failure. Ireland's Sonia O'Sullivan was eliminated in the first round of the 1,500 meters and South Africa's Okkert Brits failed to qualify for the pole vault final.

O'Sullivan, the world 5,000-meters champion who dropped out of the 5,000 final because of illness on Sunday, had clearly not fully recovered from the stomach bug. She finished 10th in the slowest of the three heats, struggling to keep up with the gentle pace, and afterwards said she just had no energy.

All the other main contenders qualified for Thursday's semifinals, although Maria Mutola of Mozambique, who took the bronze in the 800, did not start.

In the pole vault, Brits, who finished fourth in last year's world championship and is one of only three men in history to clear six meters, failed to clear the bar three times at 5.60 meters for his second successive Olympic failure.

After two rounds of the decathlon, Frank Busemann of Germany led the standings with 2,031 points, ahead of Estonian Erki Nool (1,970), the American gold medal favorite Dan O'Brien (1,927) and compatriot Chris Huffins (1,914).

In the 200 meters, Frankie Fredericks of Namibia, considered to be Johnson's main threat for the gold, paced himself for the first 150 meters of his race to finish strongly over the last 50 in 20.59.

Former Olympic 100-meters champion Linford Christie of Britain, disqualified for two false starts in Saturday's 100 final, also came through easily, in 20.64.

Australia's Dean Capobianco, who tested positive for steroids in May but who has been cleared to run pending a hearing of his case after the Games, finished fourth in his heat in 20.76 and only qualified for the second round as one of the seven fastest men losers.

■ Runner Fails Drug Test

Ireland's 5,000-meter runner Marie McMahon tested positive for a banned substance in a pain reliever, team officials said Wednesday.

The test of the athlete's first urine sample was positive, and the second result was due later Wednesday.

Irish officials said the U.S.-based McMahon apparently took an over-the-counter pain reliever for a sore leg.

"We are not talking about somebody trying to improve their performance unfairly," one team official said. "This is a pure and simple mistake."

Eric Feferberg/Agence France-Presse

Ireland's Sonia O'Sullivan, second from left, competing in a 1,500-meter heat. She finished a disappointing tenth.

Lewis Wants to Run the 400-Meter Relay, but So Far, It's No Go

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — Carl Lewis says he's not campaigning to run for the United States' 400-meter relay team, but he has not yet passed up an opportunity to do just that. His manager, Joe Douglas, calls the U.S. track and field coaches who did not select Lewis for the team incompetent. The U.S. men's head coach, Erv Hunt, says Lewis is not on the team but shouldn't go home to Houston yet.

The United States has almost never chosen an Olympic sprint relay team without controversy, but the issue was never so dissected as it has been since Lewis won his ninth gold medal Monday night with a long jump victory in Centennial Olympic Stadium.

At stake not only are U.S. fortunes in the relay but also Lewis' place in Olympic history. With a 10th gold medal, he would have more than any other athlete in the first 100 years of the Modern Games. He is tied with the Finnish distance runner Paavo Nurmi, the U.S. swimmer Mark Spitz and the Soviet gymnast Larissa Latynina.

Another consideration is potential record television ratings on the day of the 400 relay final, Saturday, for a sport that in recent Olympics has fallen behind gymnastics, swimming, diving and basketball in U.S. viewership.

For that reason, pressure might be put on Hunt, the coach at California, to find room on the team for Lewis. But, as of Tuesday evening, Hunt was sticking with his first team of Dennis Mitchell, Michael Marsh, Jon Drummond and Leroy Burrell.

"Carl has said he would be available," Hunt said. "I can understand him wanting to be on the relay team to get his 10th gold medal. But unless something happens in terms of an injury, the team that we've named is the team we're going to go with."

Lewis, meantime, appeared at a news conference Tuesday morning hosted by his apparel and shoe sponsor, Nike, that announced that an overnight poll conducted by ESPN.net revealed that 65 percent of those who responded want him on the relay. That's up from 50 percent in a poll taken by the same network before the Games.

"Erv is in the 35 percent bracket," Lewis said. "I'd love to run. For me to say I wouldn't would be crazy. I feel I can help the United States win. If they feel different, that's fine. I'm not lobbying.

"I've been in this for 16 years, and I want these Olympics to be an enjoyable experience. I'm tired of the bickering. I'd rather work in the garden."

How fast would his garden grow? Of the 10 fastest sprint relay teams ever, Lewis was the anchor for five of them.

After his eighth-place finish in the 100-meter final in the U.S. trials last month, Lewis was invited by Hunt to participate in the relay. Lewis said that he would only if he were guaranteed that he would be used in the final—as he was in 1992 after a sixth-place finish in the 100 in the trials. Douglas, who heads the Santa Monica Track Club, said that Lewis did not want to interrupt his long jump training if he was only going to be a relay alternate. That was the end of it until Tuesday.

Hunt said that he would still consider Lewis as a candidate to run in one of the qualifying rounds along with alternates Jeff Williams and Tim Montgomery. Lewis said that he would run only if promised he could run in the final, even though alternates who run in the rounds also receive medals if their teams finish among the first three in the final.

Boxer Is Out After Ruling On Low Blow

Reuters

ATLANTA — A French protest over the disqualification of heavyweight Christophe Mendy for a low blow was rejected on Wednesday.

Olympic organizers said that the International Amateur Boxing Association had ruled that the blow that felled David Defiagbon of Canada in Tuesday's quarterfinal was "an incorrect punch."

Mendy was disqualified after Defiagbon collapsed writhing in pain. The referee ruled Mendy had thrown a low blow and France protested. Mendy said he had hit Defiagbon on the hip and accused him of acting.

The offending blow came after one minute and one second of the third round when Defiagbon, who led 10-9 but was clearly tiring, was apparently hit below the belt and collapsed writhing to the canvas.

Nate Jones of the United States, due to face the winner in the semifinals, watched the fight and said he thought the Canadian was acting.

Mendy had been hailed as one of the few bright prospects in a division dominated for many years by Felix Savon of Cuba. Savon beat Giorgo Kandelaki of Georgia, 20-4, to take his place in the semifinals.

■ Joe Still Smokin' at Ali

Joe Frazier's anger toward Muhammad Ali has never cooled, and watching his old adversary light the Olympic torch to open the Atlanta Games apparently inflamed the feelings even more.

Frazier, appearing at the boxing venue Tuesday in support of lightweight Terrance Cauthen, who trains at Frazier's gym in Philadelphia, refused to say Ali's name — he called him "the Butterfly" — as he criticized the choice of Ali to light the flame.

"It was a slap in the face to boxing," said Frazier, the 1964 Olympic gold medalist. "He was a draft dodger. He didn't like his white brothers. He didn't like his black brothers. He didn't believe in the war. He didn't love America. There are so many men who deserve it so much more. This butterfly hasn't done that much for the sport.

"It would have been a good thing if he would have lit the torch and fallen in. If I had the chance, I would have pushed him in."

Michael Jung/Agence France-Presse

Alexander Parygin winning the pentathlon after Eduard Zenovka fell.

An Unlikely Victory in the Pentathlon

Vantage Point / IAN THOMSEN

International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — On Tuesday, Alexander Parygin of Kazakhstan shot a gun 20 times, fought 31 duels and dried himself off after swimming 300 meters. Then he had lunch.

Then the modern soldier rode a strange horse over a dozen jumps and then, after all of that, he gave up 100 meters from the finish of a 4-kilometer run. He raised his arms just before sunset to concede defeat at the end of the 13-hour modern pentathlon.

"I did not have any more power," said the 23-year-old Parygin, the gold medal dangling from his neck. "I said, well, Eduard wins, but thank God I will be in second. But then you see what happens. I find more power and I become Olympic champion — but I cannot believe that I am."

The man he beat, Eduard Zenovka, had started the run 45 seconds behind Cesare Toraldo of Italy, whose head start reflected his lead on points. Toraldo fell from first to eighth place during the run. Zenovka seemed in command coming out of the last turn. He was keeping track of things over his right shoulder when he lost sight of Parygin 10 meters from the finish. In horror the leader swiveled back around and there was Parygin bursting ahead on the left. The leader, no longer the leader, lunged to keep up and — after the shooting and the sword-fighting and the swimming and the strange horse — he sprawled on his chest in the hard dirt. He stood himself back up for the last 10 meters to win the silver medal.

"I just don't remember what happened exactly," said Zenovka, 27. "Maybe tomorrow I will be able to remember."

Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the modern pentathlon — the soldiers' event — in the 1912 Olympics with hope that it would improve world relations for soldiers to meet in friendly competition. He took the idea from the ancient Spartans, for whom the pentathlon was added to the ancient Games in 708 BC. In those days the soldierly functions included the discus and javelin throwing, and the competition ended with two finalists wrestling for the title.

The modern pentathlon is in danger of being dropped from the Olympics. To become more telegenic, the modern pentathlon shortened and squeezed itself into one day for the first time in the Olympics.

Four years ago, the events were held over three days in Barcelona, when the leader was Zenovka again. The final event was riding and, per regulations, he was introduced to his horse for just 20 minutes before competition. He had already lost two major titles by falling off horses, and in the 1992 Olympics he was thrown twice, settling for a bronze medal.

The following February, Zenovka was involved in a car crash that killed his passenger, the world champion rhythmic gymnast Oksana Kostina. Zenovka was charged with drunken driving. He was critically injured. When he returned to Olympic competition Tuesday, it was with one kidney. At the end of the day he fainted and the medal ceremony was held up until he could be revived.

The first event at 7 A.M. was shooting, with a .177-caliber air pistol indoors at a small square target lit up individually like a painting 10 meters away. This was followed by fencing — a series of 31 bouts, each one-minute, one-touch — next door in the same hall.

The favorite seemed to be Dmitri Svatkovskiy, a 24-year-old Russian with a Moscow law degree, a part-time performer in a Russian circus, and world champion in the one-day format each of the last two years. The gold medal began slipping away at fencing, despite the encouragement of his Russian teammate, Grigoriy Bremel, who at one point reared back with his sword and slapped Svatkovskiy across the back as if with a whip. This sent Svatkovskiy charging in for a quick point from a poor defenseless Swede.

"Everyone's screaming like Neanderthals," the American athlete Michael Gostigian said of the fencing. "You look at Svatkovskiy, he's ready to kill anyone for an egg."

The crowds at every venue were small, occupied mostly by fans who seemed to know the athletes personally. At first count, the modern pentathlon received 27,000 requests for tickets, but the Atlanta organizers apparently decided they couldn't afford to transport that many people to three venues.

The athletes changed out of their fencing whites and into their swimsuits during the short bus ride north to the swimming pool, which was filled to one-quarter capacity, if that. Next came the 100-minute bus trip to the Georgia International Horse Park, where Dmitri Tyurin of Kazakhstan was thrown violently through a barrier by his horse. Eventually he recovered his mount, but not in time to finish the ride. A short time later he was completing the 4-kilometer run to place 31st overall, ahead of only Alexander Johnson of Australia, who was kicked in the head by his horse while being thrown three times.

Dutchman Wins Mountain(less)-Bike Gold

By Mike Penner
Los Angeles Times Service

CONYERS, Georgia — Young Noah Workman, a 15-year-old mountain biking enthusiast was settling under a shady tree to watch his favorite sport make Olympic history Tuesday, when he noticed something was missing.

"There's no mountain," Workman observed.

No, there wasn't. Not a mountain, peak, slope or even an ambitious hill in sight. Just an equestrian park and a golf course and a bunch of fenced-off bicycle trails stitched across both.

"There should be a mountain," Workman said. "They're missing an essential part of mountain biking."

The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games placed the course for the first-ever Olympic mountain bike competition at Georgia International Horse Park where there is a first-rate steeplechase course, scenic horse trails, training rings, a world-class dressage arena and absolutely no mountains.

Tuesday, two mountain bike races were held there and six medals awarded, included a bronze in the women's division to Susan DeMattei of the United States.

DeMattei is engaged to the man who helped design this course, David Wiens, but don't blame him. Wiens is an elite mountain biker and knows the basics — essentially, you need a bike and a mountain — but this was the only neck of the woods ACOG would give him.

"Since this was the first Olympic race, we didn't have much of a budget," Wiens said. "They told us, 'Do it at a horse park.' So we did it at a horse park."

Just how non-mountainous was the course? A guy from Holland won the men's gold.

Bart Jan Brentjens rode hard and fast and quite level to complete the 30.3-mile (48 kilometer) race in 2:17.38. Switzerland's Thomas Frischknecht finished second at 2:20:14. France's Miguel Martinez (2:20:36) was third.

Italy's Paola Pezzo won the women's race, over 19.8 miles in 1:50:51, followed by two-time world champion Alison Sydor of Canada (1:51.58) and DeMattei (1:52.36).

The true challenge of the mountain bike course at George International Horse Park was not its height, but its humidity.

DeMattei struggled with the muggy heat. Wiens noticed this, so he hopped on his own bike and worked the inside of the course, trying to rendezvous with DeMattei at various points of the race to sustain her spirits.

"I was trying to give her advice," Wiens said. "Or sometimes I'd say, 'Remember Oct. 5.' That's our wedding day. When you're maxed out and hurting so bad, you'll use anything at all that enables you to dig deeper."

Wiens may have covered a tougher course than DeMattei. "It was crazy," he said. "I was riding over gravel roads, a lot of horse paths. But the worst was when I ran into the poison ivy. I couldn't ride through it, so I had to carry my bike and walk through it."

Race marshalls presented a different obstacle but Wiens finessed his way around them. "Remember, I'm responsible for this course," Wiens said, tugging on his Olympic mountain biking officials credential. "If a marshall started giving me a hard time, I told him I was fixing the fence."

Wiens reached into his pocket and pulled out a handful of plastic ties — the kind used to bind a race fence to its post — and grinned.

"My fiancee was running around the course, telling me not to ride too hard," Mattei said with a laugh. "He was there, the crowd was great — so many people, it gave me the chills. I couldn't have asked for more." Except, perhaps, a mountain.

Lionel Cironneau/AP

Italian cyclist Paola Pezzo.

Swiss Cyclist Sprints to Finish Line

Reuters

ATLANTA — Switzerland's Pascal Richard won the men's road race, the most prized gold of the Olympic cycling program, in a sprint finish on Wednesday.

He edged out Rolf Sorensen of Denmark in the last 50 meters with Britain's Max Sciandri taking the bronze in the 222-kilometer (139-mile) race in the Atlanta suburb of Buckhead.

The three riders had escaped 35 kilometers from the finish and were pursued for the last 26 kilometers by Frankie Andreu of the United States after a race packed with attacks from the first of the 17 laps past the manicured lawns of mansions.

Always sharp to spot a winning move, Richard, who is 32, countered an attack by Sorensen, who had joined Sciandri, and the medal battle was on.

"This is my greatest victory," he said. "I dedicate it to my family and my father." Then, looking skyward, he burst into tears.

"I attacked three or four times despite being watched closely by the rest. I did most of the work in the breakaway, and although the others were once my teammates, this is the Olympics, and it is every man for himself."

Sorensen, whose father raced in the 1960 Olympics, had based his season around the Games.

"I only rode the Tour de France to complete my build-up for the Games," he said.

Sciandri, the British-born Italian who used his birthright to win selection for Britain, did not fail his new team, giving them their first road race medal since Alan Jackson's Olympic bronze in 1956.

The tempo of the race rose with each lap, and when the American Lance Armstrong made his big move 39 kilometers from the finish, the response was immediate.

He was drawn back as an 11-man group bore down on him, and the decisive move developed.

■ Twigg Quits U.S. Team

Six-time world champion Rebecca Twigg, the premier U.S. women's cyclist, has quit the Olympic team and won't ride in Saturday's time trial. The Associated Press reported from Atlanta.

Twigg's departure presumably was spawned by her simmering feud with national coaching director Chris Carmichael, who criticized Twigg's training methods after her disappointing performance in the individual pursuit quarterfinals last Friday.

Twigg, 33, returned to her home in Colorado Springs.

صكذا من الأهل

ATLANTA OLYMPICS

The Pain Behind the Glory: What Price Do Gymnasts Pay for Gold?

By Sandra G. Boodman
Washington Post Service

KERRI STRUG'S vault last week on a badly sprained ankle to help the U.S. women's gymnastics team snare the coveted gold medal was one of the electrifying moments at the summer games. It was "the story of will and determination" as a U.S. television commentator put it during one of the numerous replays of the 18-year-old standing on one foot acknowledging the judges before she collapsed, weeping in pain.

But some medical researchers who study and treat female athletes say her performance illuminates the potential medical and psychological costs of competition in certain sports, particularly elite gymnastics for girls.

In an article published last week in the New England Journal of Medicine, a team of doctors warned that "overtraining, injuries and psychological damage are common consequences" of gymnastics training, particularly at the highest levels of the sport.

"At its worst, the sport can result in serious, life-endangering physical and emotional disabilities" including eating disorders, concluded the authors who include two child psychiatrists and an orthopedic surgeon.

USA Gymnastics, the Indianapolis-based federation that oversees women's gymnastics and sets standards for Olympic competition, has formed a task force to study the problems of female gymnasts and is concerned about these issues, a spokeswoman said.

The benefits of gymnastics to enhance strength and flexibility are well known. For many young girls, noncompetitive gymnastics a couple of times of week poses few risks. Even for elite gymnasts, the stress of training and performing in the Olympics may be outweighed by the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for worldwide fame.

But concern among doctors has been mounting as more girls take up organized athletics. Indeed, gymnastics in particular has grown in popularity over the past two decades. More than 2 million American youths, most of them girls, participate in competitive gymnastics and about 100 are considered elite, the pinnacle of the highly stratified gymnastics world.

"When I watched Kerri Strug I thought that anybody in that situation would have done the same thing she did," said Barri Katz Stryer, a former gymnast who is a child psychiatrist and one of the authors of the New England Journal report. "We're talking about winning a gold medal at the Olympics.

"But the real concern is that this kind of thing is happening every day. These kids are destroying their bodies and we're letting them do it."

In the past five years, two American Olympic hopefuls have died as a result of medical problems related to their sport. In 1991, Julissa Gomez, 19, died of injuries she sustained three years earlier during acompetition in Tokyo when she broke her neck during a badly executed Yurchenko vault. One of the most dangerous stunts in gymnastics, the Yurchenko involves a cartwheel onto a springboard followed by a backward handspring onto a vaulting horse.

Two years ago, Christy Henrich starved herself to death. Five days after her 22d birthday, she succumbed to multiple organ failure, a consequence of five years of anorexia for which she was hospitalized repeatedly. At one point, her weight fell below 50 pounds (22.7 kilograms). Henrich said she first decided to lose weight after an American judge told her that at 90 pounds, the 4-foot-11-inch (1.4 meter) gymnast was too fat to make the 1992 Olympic team.

OTHER FEMALE Olympic gymnasts have experienced similar problems. Cathy Rigby, the former U.S. star, has been hospitalized twice for bulimia, an eating disorder characterized by repeated bingeing and purging. Nadia Comaneci, a year after she made history by scoring the first perfect 10 and winning three gold medals at age 14 in the 1976 Olympics for Romania, swallowed bleach.

Comaneci has also struggled with her weight. In 1978 she lost 40 pounds in less than two months when she decided to make a comeback. Her coach, Bela Karolyi, who trained several of this year's Olympic team including Strug, wrote that when he saw Comaneci after five-months away from the sport "she was deformed, like a fat elephant, unbelievable."

While some participants in other sports suffer serious and sometimes devastating orthopedic injuries and psychological problems, the risks for gymnasts are higher, said Ian Tofler, a psychiatrist at Children's Hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana, and lead author of the New England Journal article.

"In gymnastics you've got a coalescing of more severe conditions and some potentially dangerous conditions," Tofler said. These include eating disorders, repeated stress fractures, spinal damage, delayed menstruation that causes loss of bone density and can lead to premature osteoporosis, as well as identity and adjustment problems that can wreak permanent psychological devastation.

Furthermore, he said, "there's the pressure to remain prepubescent, which is unique in gymnastics."

Thomas Szlukovenyi/Reuters

Ukraine's gold medalist Liliya Podkopayeva performing her floor-exercise routine during an exhibition by Olympic champions in Atlanta.

A combination of rigorous training and sharply restricted eating can delay puberty and its attendant growth spurts. "It's pretty difficult to hold back nature but they're able to do that," Tofler said. Training more than 18 hours a week before and during puberty, which is virtually universal for competitive gymnasts, can permanently stunt a child's growth by several inches, he added. By age 12, most elite gymnasts are training more than 40 hours a week.

Sports medicine specialists have identified a set of symptoms dubbed the "female athlete triad" — eating disorders, absent or delayed menstrual periods, and premature osteoporosis caused by thin, brittle bones. Some athletes barely out of adolescence have been found to have the bone density of women in their sixties and seventies, doctors say.

More than 40 percent of female athletes — particularly gymnasts and runners — suffer from menstrual dysfunction; training has suppressed their estrogen levels so they rarely, or never, get their periods. Most female athletes do get their periods once they stop or reduce training and there is no evidence of a long-term effect on fertility.

One study estimates that eating disorders are as high as 62 percent among female athletes, particularly gymnasts and figure skaters, whose thinness and flawless appearance are paramount. In the general population it is estimated that about 1 percent of females are anorexic and between 1 and 3 percent bulimic.

Although all the "Mag Seven," as the U.S. women's gymnastics team is called, are 14 or older, none has visible breasts or hips. All have broad shoulders and thin but heavily muscled arms. Triple-digit weighis are a rarity; at 5 feet 1½ inches, Dominique Dawes seems to tower over her teammates. The smallest and youngest team member is Dominique Moceanu; at 14, she is 4 feet 7 inches tall and weighs less than 80 pounds.

Indeed, as the feats expected in elite gymnastics have become more difficult — and dangerous — the gymnasts have become smaller and smaller. Olga Korbut, who weighed 85 pounds at the 1972 Games, made history there by performing one backflip on the 4-inch-wide balance beam. Last week competitors performed three consecutive backflips.

The escalating pressure for smaller, thinner and younger girls means that gymnasts vying for elite status are acutely conscious of the relentless pressures of time. Most competitive gymnasts start training intensively by age 7; some begin even before kindergarten. Typically their careers are over by the time they are 20.

Gymnasts are thus always playing "beat the clock," which gives their training a frenetic quality. "These kids feel that they can't take a break" even for medical reasons because they might miss the next competition, Stryer said. "I see coaches getting angry because a child is going to go on a family vacation for a week in the summer or because a kid went to a birthday party and missed a practice."

Minimizing or ignoring injuries such as stress fractures in a high-impact repetitive sport can lead to permanent damage. Yet gymnasts are taught to ignore pain, even serious pain, and to keep performing no matter what. "If you're a gymnast something is always hurting but you still train," wrote the former U.S. star Mary Lou Retton in a 1986 autobiography co-authored with Karolyi, the Romanian defector who is regarded as the major domo of American gymnastics.

It was hardly surprising that Karolyi urged Strug last week to make the second vault which exacerbated her ankle injury.

Margot Putukian, an internist at Penn State University, noted last year that one study found that 70 percent of female athletes with eating disorders did not consider them harmful. Elite female athletes and girls with eating disorders share certain traits. Putukian observed. Both are "highly competitive, high achievers, highly motivated and perfectionist. They are always pushing themselves harder and longer than their counterparts."

Lack of menstrual periods, she said, is considered an affirmation that elite athletes are training hard enough.

The psychological pressures are intense. Gymnastics, like figure skating, is an exacting and unforgiving sport, in which one false move can literally blow years of grueling training and sacrifice. Winning may depend on razor-thin margins; Retton's margin of victory in 1984 was 5/100ths of a point.

Tofler and his colleagues note that elite gymnasts are at the mercy of coaches, many of whom apparently believe that winning is everything. Some gymnasts leave home to train at 12 or 13, the age when girls' self-esteem often plummets and they become especially dependent on the opinions of other people.

FOR GYMNASTS, a coach's judgment can become the sole source of their identity. That is especially true for girls who are far from home, without their families or friends. But it also can be true for those whose parents are pathologically invested in their success: their identity revolves around training — and winning — and the coach's response to them.

"In some cases these kids' schooling is by correspondence course," Tofler said. "They socialize with other gymnasts and their life has a unidimensional quality. At 17 or 18 they feel that the most important part of their life is over. Gymnastics is all they have ever known."

Some parents, Tofler noted, are so invested in their child's success that they ignore direct or subtle pleas to quit. Families spend tens of thousands of dollars paying for training and associated expenses. Some move to be near a particular coach for the sake of the child athlete.

"One ex-gymnast told me when she was 11 she had to make the decision about whether her family should move to Houston for her sake so she could train with Karolyi, which they didn't want to do," Tofler said. "She decided they wouldn't, but at 25 she's still regretting it and thinking that if she'd decided the other way" she could have been an Olympic contender.

Stryer said: "I see parents who repeatedly tell their child that she must excel because an athletic scholarship, is what's going to pay for college. And this is to a 7-year-old!

"I love gymnastics and I think it's a great sport, but we have to keep it in perspective," she added. "For kids, being an athlete should be only part of who they are, not the only thing they know."

Gymnasts Seek a Future After Games

U.S. Team Plans a Tour To Prevent Stars Disappearing From View

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — There have been American gold medalists in gymnastics before: Mary Lou Retton and Julianne McNamara and the men's team in 1984; Trent Dimas in 1992.

They have gone on to highly disparate degrees of fame and fortune, but they have rarely gone on to compete seriously in gymnastics. As the 1996 Olympic competition ended on Monday, the question hovering in the air-conditioned confines of the Georgia Dome was whether this aftermath will be different.

"The history in gymnastics has been that you make a big splash at the Olympics, do a tour and then you are never seen again except in an ad," said Kathy Scanlan, the president of USA Gymnastics, an overseer group. "What we're hoping is that we'll be able to do on a smaller scale what figure skating has been so successful with: extend the careers of our athletes."

Gymnastics was already imitating figure skating on Tuesday, organizing the first post-Olympic gymnastics gala, complete with flashing lights, rock music and Shannon Miller performing (gasp) with her hair down instead of in a bun. It was short on gravitas but long on crowd appeal, judging from the enthusiastic response of the 31,520 fans who paid to watch it.

But will others pay to watch when the Olympics are no longer so fresh in memory? It is a pressing subject in light of the relatively advanced age of the group that won this nation's first women's team gold medal. Three of the seven team members — Miller, Dominique Dawes and Amanda Borden — were 19. Two others were 18: Amy Chow and Kerri Strug. All have finished high school, and all except Chow have committed to the two-month American tour that will begin on Sept. 20 in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Strug, formerly intent on attending UCLA this fall, has told her coach, Bela Karolyi, that she will put those plans on hold and join the tour to capitalize on her and her teammates' celebrity. She has already hired an agent.

Chow, who had accepted a gymnastics scholarship to Stanford, remains uncertain of her plans, although she, too, is expected to join her teammates. (Dominique Moceanu, 14, and Jaycie Phelps, 16, have already committed to the tour).

But what will happen after the usual barnstorming? Scanlan's goal is to create a domestic professional circuit that would attract sponsors and television coverage and allow Olympic alumni to continue competing at a less technically demanding level and under a less taxing format.

"We have our first show scheduled for September," Scanlan said. "I'm not sure the promoters are ready to announce others, but obviously the success of our women's team here augurs well."

THE ISSUE of international expansion remains uncertain. Europe, where the sport has long been popular, already has a continental Grand Prix circuit with prize money. But there has been little serious conversation about organizing a world Grand Prix circuit, similar to the one that figure skating started last year.

That could change. The American women's victory was not the only changing of the guard that occurred in Atlanta. The 20-year stint of Yuri Titov of Russia as president of FIG, gymnastics' international governing body, ended when he was defeated in an election by the Italian Bruno Grandi.

American officials supported Grandi because they felt he was better qualified to promote the sport internationally, although Titov expressed concern that the new regime would "emphasize the show over the sport."

Other changes are on the way. Compulsory exercises will no longer be part of international competition. Instead, there will be one extremely important round of optional exercises, which will decide which teams qualify for the team final and which gymnasts qualify for the all-around and individual event finals.

WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS also will be more feminine. In response to criticism and reports of psychological and physical mistreatment of young gymnasts, the FIG voted to raise the minimum age for senior competition by one year, to 16.

This Olympics will be remembered, in part, as the Games when the balance of power in gymnastics was altered in the wake of the dissolution of the Soviet Union. For the first time, the six men's event finals were won by gymnasts from different nations, including Greece, Italy and Switzerland. For the first time, the women's event finals were also won by gymnasts of four different nationalities, although Romania, Ukraine, the United States and Russia are hardly newcomers to success.

But above all, what Americans will remember about these Games are Strug and her six teammates, whose ethnicity and addresses were as remarkably mixed as the nation they represented. "African-American, Asian-American, California, Washington, D.C., we really were an American team," Dawes said.

That team took the floor last on Tuesday at the exhibition: six gymnasts in fine health and Strug with a brace on her badly sprained left ankle. They danced together to the strains of "Georgia On My Mind."

"I really wish I owned a gym," said Diane Amos, one of Chow's coaches. "There are going to be a lot of little girls wanting to do gymnastics."

Gabriel Bouys/Agence France-Presse

Alina Ramona Stoica of the Romanian Olympic team training at the University of Georgia Coliseum in Athens. She is to compete in the rhythmic-gymnastics competition, which is scheduled to begin on Thursday.

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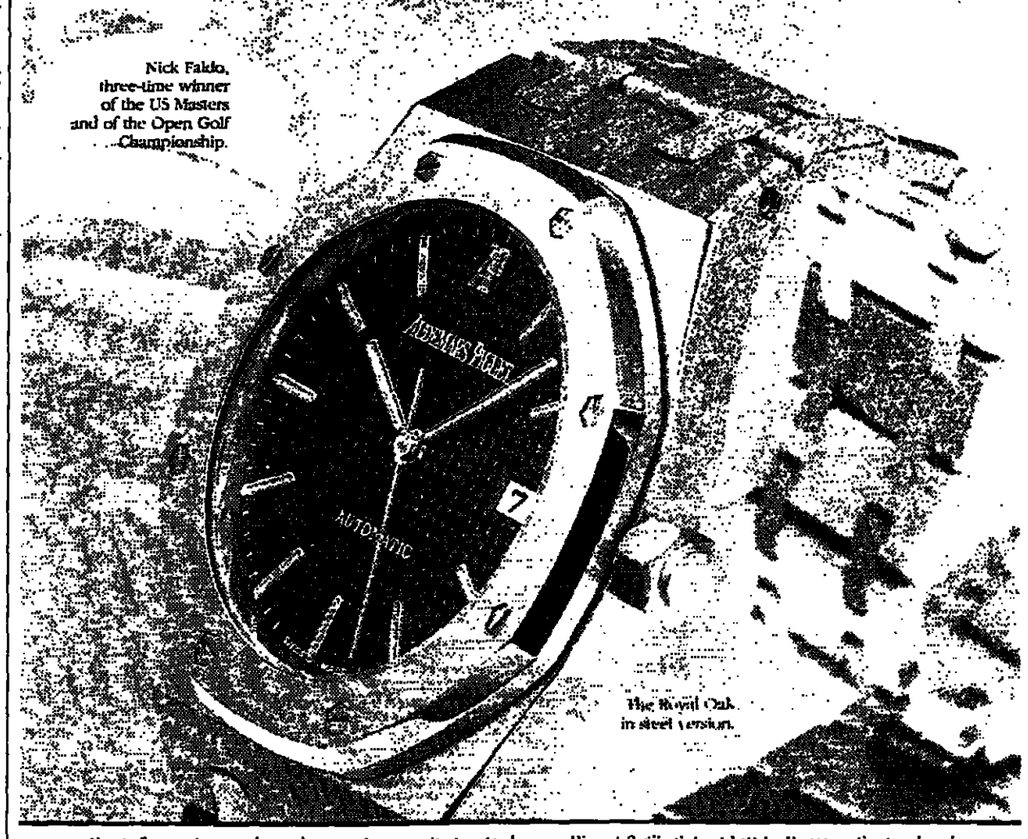

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OLYMPICS SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY STANDINGS

	G	S	B	Tot.
United States	25	28	13	66
Russia	19	14	9	42
France	13	6	13	32
China	12	15	8	35
Italy	11	6	9	26
Germany	10	12	19	41
Australia	7	9	18	24
Poland	6	5	3	14
Ukraine	5	2	5	12
Romania	4	5	6	15
Hungary	4	3	6	13
Greece	4	3	0	7
Cuba	3	5	7	15
South Korea	3	5	4	12
Japan	3	4	3	10
New Zealand	3	2	1	6
Switzerland	3	1	0	4
Ireland	3	0	1	4
Turkey	3	0	1	4
Canada	2	7	6	15
Netherlands	2	3	8	13
Kazakhstan	2	3	1	6
Brazil	2	2	5	9
Belgium	2	2	2	6
Spain	2	1	2	5
South Africa	2	0	1	3
Ethiopia	2	0	0	2
Belarus	1	4	7	12
Britain	1	3	5	9
Czech Republic	1	2	1	4
Finland	1	2	0	3
North Korea	1	1	1	3
Denmark	1	0	1	2
Slovakia	1	0	1	2
Yugoslavia	1	0	1	2
Armenia	1	0	0	1
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1
Ecuador	1	0	0	1
Hong Kong	1	0	0	1
Syria	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	0	4	4	8
Sweden	0	2	1	3
Jamaica	0	2	0	2
Kenya	0	2	0	2
Austria	0	1	1	2
Norway	0	1	1	2
Argentina	0	1	0	1
Croatia	0	1	0	1
Namibia	0	1	0	1
Slovenia	0	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	0	1	0	1
Georgia	0	0	1	1
Israel	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	1	1
Moldova	0	0	1	1
Mongolia	0	0	1	1
Morocco	0	0	1	1
Mozambique	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	1	1
Trinidad	0	0	1	1
Uganda	0	0	1	1

TUESDAY'S MEDALISTS

CYCLING
MEN'S MOUNTAIN BIKE
GOLD—Bart Jan Brentjens, Netherlands
SILVER—Thomas Frischknecht, Switzerland
BRONZE—Miguel Martinez, France
WOMEN'S MOUNTAIN BIKE
GOLD—Paola Pezzo, Italy
SILVER—Alison Sydor, Canada
BRONZE—Susan DeMattei, U.S.

MODERN PENTATHLON
GOLD—Aleksandr Parygin, Kazakstan
SILVER—Eduard Zenovka, Russia
BRONZE—Janos Martinek, Hungary

SOFTBALL
GOLD—United States
SILVER—China
BRONZE—Australia

TABLE TENNIS
MEN'S DOUBLES
GOLD—Kong Linghui, Liu Guoliang, China
SILVER—Lu Lin and Wang Tao, China
BRONZE—Lee Chul-seung and Y. Nam-kyu, S. Korea

WEIGHTLIFTING
108 kg-PLUS (238-PLUS POUNDS)
GOLD—Andrey Chemerkin, Russia
SILVER—Ronny Weller, Germany
BRONZE—Stefan Botev, Australia

YACHTING
TORNADO
GOLD—Fernando Leon and Jose Luis Ballester, Spain
SILVER—Mitch Booth and Andrew Landenberger, Australia
BRONZE—L. Grael and K. Pellicano, Brazil

ARCHERY

MEN
70 METER
SECOND ROUND

Hsieh Sheng-Feng, Taiwan, 157, def. Takayoshi Matsushita, Japan, 156; Justin Huish, U.S., 166, def. Gary Hardinges, Britain, 155; Samo Medved, Slovenia, 161, def. Jari Lipponen, Finland, 161; Paul Vermeiren, Belgium, 159, def. Rod White, U.S., 158; Jose Anchondo, Mexico, 156, def. Vadim Chikarev, Kazakhstan, 154; Lionel Torres, France, 164, def. Hiroshi Yamamoto, Japan, 163; Kyo-Moon Oh, South Korea, 169, def. Pawel Szymczak, Poland, 154; Bertil Grov, Norway, 161, def. Tang Hua, China, 159; Matteo Bisiani, Italy, 163, def. Valeriy Yevetsky, Ukraine, 152; Magnus Petersson, Sweden, 167, def. Andrea Parenti, Italy, 165; Kim Bo-ram, South Korea, 166, def. Mikael Larsson, Sweden, 160; Tomi Poikolainen, Finland, 164, def. Balzhinima Tsyrempilov, Russia, 163; Jang Yong-ho, South Korea, 165, def. Keith Hanlon, Ireland, 159; Butch Johnson, U.S., 164, def. Mathew Gray, Australia, 157; Stanyslav Zabrodsky, Ukraine, 163 def. Tommi Tuovila, Finland, 142; Michele Frangilli, Italy, 164, def. Lai Cshangre, India, 158.

WOMEN
70 METER
THIRD ROUND

Xiaozhu Wang, China, def. Janet Dykman, U.S., 156-149; Kyung-Wook Kim, South Korea, def. Hye-Young Youn, South Korea, 165-164; Olena Sadovnycha, Ukraine, def. Joanna Nowicka, Poland, 161-158; Jo-Sun Kim, South Korea, def. Rita Galinovskaya, Russia, 164-157; Olga Yakusheva, Belarus, def. Lin Yi-Yin, Taiwan, 161-157; Elif Altinkaynak, Turkey, def. Ljudmila Arzhannikova, Netherlands, 160-150; Barbara Mensing, Germany, def. Natalia Valeeva, Moldova, 163-158; Ying He, China, def. Alison Williamson, Britain, 165-159.

INDIVIDUAL 70M
QUARTERFINALS

Kyung-Wook Kim, South Korea, 106, def. Xiaozhu Wang, Cina, 103; Olena Sadovnycha, Ukraine, 108, def. Jo-Sun Kim, South Korea, 105; Elif Altinkaynak, Turkey, 109, def. Olga Yakusheva, Belarus, 107; Ying He, China, 103, def. Barbara Mensing, Germany, 93;

SEMIFINALS

He Ying, China, 101, def. Elif Altinkaynak, Turkey, 100; Kim Kyung-wook, South Korea, 111, def. Olena Sadovnycha, Ukraine, 109.

GOLD MEDAL
Kim Kyung-wook, South Korea
SILVER MEDAL
He Ying, China
BRONZE MEDAL
Olena Sadovnycha, Ukraine

BASEBALL

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
United States 17, Netherlands 1
Japan 12, Italy 1
Australia 11, South Korea 8

BADMINTON

MEN
DOUBLES
GOLD MEDAL

Rexy Mainaky and Ricky Subagja, Indonesia, def. Cheah Soon Kit and Yap Kim Hock, Malaysia, 5-15, 15-13, 15-12.

BRONZE MEDAL

Antonius and Denny Kantono, Indonesia, def. Soo Beng Kiang and Tan Kim Her, Malaysia, 15-4, 12-15, 15-8.

WOMEN
DOUBLES
GOLD MEDAL

Fei Ge and Jun Gu (2), China, def. Young Ah Gil and Hye Ock Jang (1), South Korea, 15-5, 15-5.

BRONZE MEDAL

Qin Yiyuan and Tang Yongshu (3), China, def. Helene Kirkegaard and Rikke Olsen (3), Denmark, 7-15, 15-4, 15-8.

BASKETBALL

MEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
x-United States	5	0	10
x-Lithuania	3	2	8
x-Croatia	3	2	8
x-China	2	3	7
Argentina	2	3	7
Angola	0	5	5

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
x-Yugoslavia	5	0	10
x-Australia	4	1	9
x-Greece	3	2	8
x-Brazil	2	3	7
Puerto Rico	1	4	6
South Korea	0	5	5

x-advances to quarterfinals

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
Puerto Rico 76, Angola 67
QUARTERFINALS
Australia 73, Croatia 71
United States 98, Brazil 75

WOMEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
x-Brazil	5	0	10
x-Russia	4	1	9
x-Italy	3	2	8
x-Japan	2	43	7
China	2	4	8
Canada	0	5	5

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
x-United States	6	0	12
x-Australia	3	2	8
x-Ukraine	3	2	8
x-Cuba	2	3	7
South Korea	2	3	7
Zaire	0	6	5

x-advances to quarterfinals

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
China 91, Zaire 67
South Korea 88, Canada 79
QUARTERFINALS
United States 108, Japan 93

BOXING

FLYWEIGHT (48 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Mansueto Velasco, Philippines, def. Hamid Berhili, Morocco, points 20-10; Rafael Lozano, Spain, def. Lamasara Lapoint, Indonesia, pts 10-9; Albert Pakeev, Russia, def. Daniel Reyes, Colombia, pts 13-13 decision; Maikro Romero, Cuba, def. Elias Recaldo, Philippines, pts 18-3.

BANTAMWEIGHT (54 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Vichairachanon Khadpo, Thailand, def. Hicham Nafil, Morocco, pts 13-4; Istvan Kovacs, Hungary, def. Crinu Olteanu, Romania, pts 24-2.

FEATHERWEIGHT (57 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Somluck Kamsing, Thailand, def. Ramaz Paliani, Russia, pts 13-4; Pablo Chacon, Argentina, def. Janos Nagy, Hungary, pts 18-7.

LIGHTWEIGHT (60 kg)

Hocine Soltani, Algeria, def. Shin Eun-chul, South Korea, pts 16-10; Leonard Doroftei, Romania, def. Koba Gogoladze, Georgia, pts 17-8.

LIGHT-WELTERWEIGHT (63.5 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Hector Vinent, Cuba, def. Edward Zaharov, Russia, pts 15-7; Bolat Niyazymbetov, Kazakhstan, def. Babak Maghimi, Iran, pts 13-8.

WELTERWEIGHT (67 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Oleg Saitov, Russia, def. Kamel Chater, Tunisia, pts 9-3; Daniel Santos, Puerto Rico, def. Nariman Atayev, Uzbekistan, pts 28-15.

LIGHT-MIDDLEWEIGHT (71 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Karim Tulaganov, Uzbekistan, def. Rival Cadeau, Seychelles, referee stopped contest in first round; David Reid, U.S., def. Mohamed Salah Marmouri, Tunisia, pts 13-8.

MIDDLEWEIGHT (75 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Rhoshii Wells, U.S., def. Dilshod Yarbekov, Uzbekistan, pts 8-8, decision; Ariel Hernandez, Cuba, def. Alexander Lebziak, Russia, pts 15-8.

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT (81 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Antonio Tarver, U.S., def. Enrique Flores, Puerto Rico, referee stopped contest in third round; Vasili Jirov, Kazakhstan, def. Troy Amos Ross, Canada, pts 14-8.

HEAVYWEIGHT (91 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Felix Savon, Cuba, def. Giorgi Kandelaki, Georgia, pts 20-4; Luan Krasniqi, Germany, def. Serguei Dychkov, Belarus, pts 10-5.

SUPER-HEAVYWEIGHT (over 91 kg)
QUARTERFINALS

Vladimir Klichko, Ukraine, def. Attila Levin, Sweden, retired in first round; Alexei Lezin, Russia, def. Rene Monse, Germany, pts 9-5.

CANOE/KAYAK

MEN
500M KAYAK SINGLES
PRELIMINARIES

Heat 1—1, Geza Magyar, Romania, 1:42.39; 2, Piotr Markiewicz, Poland, 1:42.73; 3, Sergey Kalesnik, Belarus, 1:43.27; 4, Zoltan Ankol, Hungary, 1:43.34; 5, Robert Erban, Slovakia, 1:43.54; 6, Yevgeniy Yegorov, Kazakhstan, 1:47.82; 7, Ivan Lawler, Britain, 1:48.59; 8, Tom Krantz, Sweden, 1:49.69.

Heat 2—1, Knut Holmann, Norway, 1:41.52; 2, Cameron McFadzean, Australia, 1:42.16; 3, Miguel Garcia, Spain, 1:42.18; 4, Renn Crichlow, Canada, 1:42.65; 5, Sebastian Cuattrin, Brazil, 1:44.32; 6, Sergey Verlin, Russia, 1:45.22; 7, Hain Helde, Estonia, 1:47.31; 8, Jose Garcia, Portugal, 1:52.76; 9, Koutoua Abia, Ivory Coast, 1:55.20.

Heat 3—1, Antonio Rossi, Italy, 1:40.41; 2, Lutz Liwowski, Germany, 1:41.07; 3, Mikko Kolehmainen, Finland, 1:41.17; 4, Javier Correa, Argentina, 1:42.69; 5, Petar Merkov, Bulgaria, 1:43.81; 6, Mike Herbert, U.S., 1:44.76; 7, Vladyslav Tereshchenko, Ukraine, 1:45.52; 8, Petar Sibinkic, Yugoslavia, 1:45.79; 9, Aleksandr Popov, Uzbekistan, 1:56.82.

REPECHAGE

Heat 1—1, Robert Erban, Slovakia, 1 minutes, 43.18 seconds; 2, Mike Herbert, U.S., 1:43.38; 3, Javier Correa, Argentina, 1:44.07; 4, Sebastian Cuattrin, Brazil, 1:44.20; 5, Hain Helde, Estonia, 1:44.34; 6, Ivan Lawler, Britain, 1:45.22; 7, Petar Sibinkic, Yugoslavia, 1:46.53; 8, Koutoua Abia, Ivory Coast, 1:53.43.

Heat 2—1, Petar Merkov, Bulgaria, 1:42.85; 2, Renn Crichlow, Canada, 1:43.05; 3, Zoltan Ankol, Hungary, 1:43.34; 4, Sergey Verlin, Russia, 1:43.35; 5, Vladyslav Tereshchenko, Ukraine, 1:44.14; 6, Yevgeniy Yegorov, Kazakhstan, 1:47.03; 7, Tom Krantz, Sweden, 1:47.81; 8, Aleksandr Popov, Uzbekistan, 1:51.62; 9, Jose Garcia, Portugal, 1:56.10.

500M KAYAK PAIRS
PRELIMINARIES

Heat 1—1, Italy, 1:31.49; 2, Poland, 1:32.46; 3, Spain, 1:32.79; 4, Sweden, 1:33.41; 5, Portugal, 1:33.85; 6, Czech Republic, 1:34.10; 7, Uzbekistan, 1:39.29.

Heat 3—1, Hungary, 1:32.03; 2, Romania, 1:32.92; 3, U.S., 1:33.64; 4, Mexico, 1:36.91; 5, Belgium, 1:37.11; 6, Argentina, 1:38.59; 7, Ireland, 1:43.07; 8, Kyrgyzstan, 1:43.72.

REPECHAGE

Heat 1—1, Bulgaria, 1:37.92; 2, Sweden, 1:39.17; 3, Lithuania, 1:40.50; 4, Uzbekistan, 1:42.52; 5, Mexico, 1:42.84; 6, Kyrgyzstan, 1:44.32; 7, Ireland, 1:44.37.

Heat 2—1, Denmark, 1:36.41; 2, Czech Republic, 1:37.11; 3, Portugal, 1:37.49; 4, Argentina, 1:39.53; 5, Belgium, 1:39.61; 6, Kazakhstan, 1:40.21; 7, China, 1:41.03.

500M CANADIAN SINGLES
PRELIMINARIES

Heat 1—1, Martin Doktor, Czech Republic, 1:52.90; 2, Slavomir Knazovicky, Slovakia, 1:52.97; 3, Steve Giles, Canada, 1:53.80; 4, Mykhaylo Slivinskiy, Ukraine, 1:54.28; 5, Nikolay Bukhalov, Bulgaria, 1:54.72; 6, Konstantin Negodyayev, Kazakhstan, 1:55.85; 7, Jim Terrell, U.S., 1:57.29; 8, Jose Manuel Crespo, Spain, 1:57.91; 9, Andrei Plotchnia, Moldova, 1:59.42.

Heat 2—1, Thomas Zereske, Germany, 1:53.84; 2, Imre Pulai, Hungary, 1:54.24; 3, Eric Le Leuch, France, 1:54.54; 4, Christian Frederiksen, Denmark, 1:55.06; 5, Florin Huidu, Romania, 1:58.14; 6, Drazen Funtak, Croatia, 2:00.07; 7, Silvestre Pereira, Portugal, 2:01.57; 8, Yevgeniy Astanin, Uzbekistan, 2:02.53.

500M CANADIAN PAIRS
PRELIMINARIES

Heat 1—1, Hungary, 1:43.90; 2, Spain, 1:45.63; 3, Russia, 1:46.30; 4, Croatia, 1:47.23; 5, Canada, 1:47.55; 6, Belarus, 1:47.92; 7, Czech Republic, 1:47.95.

Heat 2—1, Moldova, 1:44.47; 2, Germany, 1:45.14; 3, Bulgaria, 1:45.54; 4, Slovakia, 1:45.89; 5, South Korea, 1:47.45; 6, Poland, 1:48.35; 7, Uzbekistan, 1:51.92.

Heat 3—1, Romania, 1:43.54; 2, Ukraine, 1:46.65; 3, Italy, 1:46.99; 4, Britain, 1:47.89; 5, Kazakhstan, 1:49.25.

REPECHAGE

Heat 1—1, Canada, 1:49.82; 2, Britain, 1:50.47; 3, Czech Republic, 1:50.48; 4, South Korea, 1:50.77; 5, Uzbekistan, 1:52.76.

Heat 2—1, Belarus, 1:47.83; 2, Slovakia, 1:47.96; 3, Poland, 1:48.09; 4, Croatia, 1:50.47; 5, Kazakhstan, 1:51.53.

WOMEN
500M KAYAK SINGLES
PRELIMINARIES

Heat 1—1, Josefa Idem, Italy, 1:50.30; 2, Rita Koban, Hungary, 1:50.42; 3, Susanne Gunnarsson, Sweden, 1:52.94; 4, Aneta Pastuszka, Poland, 1:54.01; 5, Anne Michaut, France, 1:57.26; 6, Lior Carmi, Israel, 1:57.67; 7, Beibei Gao, China, 1:59.54; 8, Traci Phillips, U.S., 2:02.84.

Heat 2—1, Ursula Profanter, Austria, 1:51.44; 2, Caroline Brunet, Canada, 1:53.02; 3, Birgit Fischer, Germany, 1:54.88; 4, Sayuri Maruyama, Japan, 1:58.16; 5, Ingrid Haralamow, Switzerland, 1:58.52; 6, Erika Duron, Mexico, 1:58.88; 7, Irina Lyalina, Uzbekistan, 1:59.99; 8, Heidi Lehrer, Antigua, 3:00.67.

Heat 3—1, Katrin Borchert, Australia, 1:53.76; 2, Ruth Nortje, South Africa, 1:54.69; 3, Belen Sanchez, Spain, 1:55.04; 4, Delphine Van de Venne, Belgium, 1:57.36; 5, Andrea Dallaway, Britain, 1:58.53; 6, Raluca Ionita, Romania, 2:00.05; 7, Pavlina Jobankova, Czech Republic, 2:07.81.

REPECHAGE

Heat 1—1, Ingrid Haralamow, Switzerland, 1:57.89; 2, Aneta Pastuszka, Poland, 1:58.35; 3, Delphine Van de Venne, Belgium, 1:59.02; 4, Beibei Gao, China, 1:59.09; 5, Traci Phillips, U.S., 2:00.37; 6, Erika Duron, Mexico, 2:02.84; 7, Pavlina Jobankova, Czech Rep., 2:12.21.

Heat 2—1, Sayuri Maruyama, Japan, 2:04.82; 2, Andrea Dallaway, Britain, 2:04.88; 3, Anne Michaut, France, 2:05.47; 4, Lior Carmi, Israel, 2:05.73; 5, Irina Lyalina, Uzbekistan, 2:08.01; 6, Raluca Ionita, Romania, 2:11.94.

500M KAYAK PAIRS
REPECHAGE

Heat 1—1, France, 1:51.41; 2, U.S., 1:52.66; 3, Ukraine, 1:54.37; 4, Czech Republic, 1:55.37; 5, Mexico, 1:55.80.

Heat 2—1, Russia, 1:52.52; 2, China, 1:53.54; 3, Bulgaria, 1:53.64; 4, Britain, 1:55.08; 5, Uzbekistan, 1:56.89; 6, Japan, 1:57.94.

CYCLING

MEN
ROAD RACE
FINAL

1, Pascal Richard, Switzerland, 4:53:56; 2, Rolf Sorensen, Denmark, 4:53:56; 3, Maximilian Sciandri, Britain, 4:53:58; 4, Francisco Andreu, U.S., 4:55:10; 5, Richard Virenque, France, 4:55:10; 6, Melchor Mauri, Spain, 4:55:11; 7, Fabio Baldato, Italy, 4:55:24; 8, Michele Bartoli, Italy, 4:55:24; 9, Zbigniew Spruch, Poland, 1:29; 10, Johan Museeuw, Belgium, 1:29.

John Schults/Reuters
Czech Martin Doktor paddling in the semifinals of the men's 500-meter canoe race.

Ed Reinke/The Associated Press
Dan O'Brien of the U.S. landing in the pit after a long jump attempt in the decathlon.

DIVING

WOMEN
SPRINGBOARD
PRELIMINARY ROUND

1, Vera Ilyina, Russia, 308.88; 2, Anna Lindberg, Sweden, 292.02; 3, Olena Zhupyna, Ukraine, 286.47; 4, Mingxia Fu, China, 284.28; 5, Claudia Bockner, Germany, 281.31; 6, Melisa Moses, U.S., 279.75; 7, Irina Vygouzova, Kazakhstan, 276.45; 8, Irina Lashko, Russia, 271.92; 9, Jenny Keim, U.S., 270.48; 10, Iryna Pissareva, Ukraine, 269.43; 11, Yuki Motobuchi, Japan, 262.71; 12, Maria Jose Alcala, Mexico, 257.01; 13, Maria Elena Romero, Mexico, 252.84; 14, Svetlana Alexeeva, Belarus, 246.27; 15, Jodie Rogers, Australia, 242.19; 16, Simona Koch, Germany, 239.91; 17, Annie Pelletier, Canada, 236.58; 18, Elena Ivanova, Kazakhstan, 235.50.

SEMIFINALS

1, Vera Ilyina, Russia, 539.070 points; 2, Anna Lindberg, Sweden, 512.310; 3, Irina Lashko, Russia, 506.430; 4, Mingxia Fu, China, 505.770; 5, Olena Zhupyna, Ukraine, 496.020; 6, Melisa Moses, U.S., 491.700; 7, Jenny Keim, U.S., 481.650; 8, Claudia Bockner, Germany, 481.500; 9, Iryna Pissareva, Ukraine, 480.660; 10, Irina Vygouzova, Kazakhstan, 479.310.

FIELD HOCKEY

MEN
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
South Africa 3, U.S. 0
Argentina 4, Malaysia 4
Pakistan 2, Britain 1
India 3, South Korea 3 (5-3 SO)

WOMEN
TUESDAY'S RESULTS
United States 2, Spain 0
Australia 4, Netherlands 0

HANDBALL

MEN
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Spain 20, Egypt 19
Russia 30, Switzerland 23
Sweden 27, Croatia 18

WOMEN
TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Denmark 27, Hungary 22
Germany 27, Angola 12
China 31, United States 21

TABLE TENNIS

MEN
SINGLES
QUARTERFINALS

Liu Guoliang, China, def. Johnny Huang, Canada, 9-21, 21-19, 21-16, 21-16; Joerg Rosskopf, Germany, def. Kim Taek-soo Kim, South Korea, 12-21, 26-24, 21-12, 16-21, 26-24; Petr Korbel, Czech Republic, def. Jean-Michel Saive, Belgium, 21-10, 21-13, 21-19; Wang Tao, China, def. Vladimir Samsonov, Belarus, 16-21, 16-21, 21-10, 21-15, 21-15.

WOMEN
SINGLES
SEMIFINALS

Chen Jing, Taiwan, def. Qiao Hong, China, 21-9, 23-21, 21-17; Deng Yaping, China, def. Liu Wei, China, 21-23, 21-17, 21-19, 21-9.

BRONZE MEDAL

Qiao Hong, China, def. Liu Wei, China, 21-17, 15-21, 21-19, 21-11.

MODERN PENTATHLON

PENTATHLON
RIDING

1, Janos Martinek, Hungary, 1,100; 2, Richard Phelps, Britain, 1,100; 3, Igor Warabida, Poland, 1,100; 4, Andrejus Zadneprovskis, Lithuania, 1,070; 5, Manuel Barroso, Portugal, 1,070; 6, Claud Cloete, South Africa, 1,070; 7, Michael Gostigian, U.S., 1,043; 8, Aleksandr Parygin, Kazakhstan, 1,040; 9, Cesare Toraldo, Italy, 1,040; 10, Per-Olov Danielsson, Sweden, 1,037.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING (4 km)

1, Eduard Zenovka, Russia, 12:21.487, 1,342; 2, Dmitriy Svatkovskiy, Russia, 12:22.930, 1,339; 3, Imre Tiidemann, Estonia, 12:39.040, 1,288; 4, Andriejus Zadneprovskis, Lithuania, 12:40.730, 1,285; 5, Igor Warabida, Poland, 12:41.577, 1,282; 6, Aleksandr Parygin, Kazakhstan, 12:44.367, 1,273; 7, Manuel Barroso, Portugal, 12:45.690, 1,270; 8, Sergio Salazar, Mexico, 12:46.940, 1,267; 9, Adrian Toader, Romania, 12:52.437, 1,249; 10, Christophe Ruer, France, 12:54.137, 1,244.

Leading final overall standings after five events (fencing, shooting, swimming, riding, running): 1, Aleksandr Parygin, Kazakhstan, 5,551 points; 2, Eduard Zenovka, Russia, 5,530; 3, Janos Martinek, Hungary, 5,501; 4, Dmitriy Svatkovskiy, Russia, 5,489; 5, Igor Warabida, Poland, 5,452; 6, Akos Hanzely, Hungary, 5,435; 7, Imre Tiidemann, Estonia, 5,414; 8, Cesare Toraldo, Italy, 5,402; 9, Sergio Salazar, Mexico, 5,387; 10, Per-Olov Danielsson, Sweden, 5,375.

SOCCER

SEMIFINALS
TUESDAY'S RESULT
Argentina 2, Portugal 0

TENNIS

MEN
DOUBLES
SEMIFINALS

Neil Broad and Tim Henman, Britain, def. Marc-Kevin Goellner and David Prinosil, Germany, 4-6 6-3 10-8.

WOMEN
SINGLES
SEMIFINALS

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain, def. Jana Novotna, Czech Republic, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3; Lindsay Davenport (9), U.S., def. Mary Joe Fernandez (7), U.S., 6-2, 7-6 (8-6).

DOUBLES
QUARTERFINALS

Manon Bollegraf and Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (3), Netherlands, def. Martina Hingis and Patty Schnyder, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3.

TRACK & FIELD

MEN
200 METERS
FIRST ROUND

Heat 1—1, Michael Marsh, U.S., 20.27 seconds; 2, Sergejs Insakovs, Latvia, 20.41; 3, Troy Douglas, Bermuda, 20.41; 4, Steve Brimacombe, Australia, 20.45; 5, Alfred Visagie, South Africa, 21.10; 6, Mohamed Al-Hooti, Oman, 21.10; 7, Takahiro Mazuka, Japan, 21.13.

Heat 2—1, Ivan Garcia, Cuba, 20.49 seconds; 2, Albert Agyemang, Ghana, 20.69; 3, Elston Cawley, Jamaica, 20.73; 4, Owusu Dako, Britain, 20.83; 5, Thomas Sbokos, Greece, 20.88; 6, Anton Ivanov, Bulgaria, 21.20; 7, David Wilson, Guam, 21.85; 8, Mohamed Brahim, Mauritania, 22.71.

Heat 3—1, Ato Boldon, Trinidad, 20.26 seconds; 2, Obadele Thompson, Barbados, 20.42; 3, Anninos Markoullides, Cyprus, 20.57; 4, Carlos Gats, Argentina, 20.82; 5, Joseph Gikonyo, Kenya, 20.88; 6, Chris Donaldson, New Zealand, 20.96; 7, Tao Wu-Shiun, Taiwan, 21.25.

Heat 4—1, Michael Johnson, U.S., 20.55 seconds; 2, Erik Wymeersch, Belgium, 20.68; 3, Percival Spencer, Jamaica, 20.73; 4, Franck Waota, Ivory Coast, 20.78; 5, Benjamin Sirimou, Cameroon, 21.00; 6, Antoine Boussombo, Gabon, 21.06; Jose Vernancio, Spain, did not start.

Heat 5—1, Francis Obikwelu, Nigeria, 20.62 seconds; 2, Edsa Ribeiro, Brazil, 20.69; 3, John Regis, Britain, 20.78; 4, Pierre Lisk, Sierra Leone, 20.86; 5, Lars Hedner, Sweden, 20.97; 6, Thomas Griesser, Austria, 21.20; 7, Pascal Dangbo, Benin, 21.65; 8, Hadhari Djaffar, Comoros, 22.68.

Heat 6—1, Patrick Stevens, Belgium, 20.60 seconds; 2, Jordi Mayoral, Spain, 20.65; 3, Claudinei da Silva, Brazil, 20.80; 4, Joseph Loua, Guinea, 20.81; 5, Boevi Lawson, Togo, 20.99; 6, Anderson Villen, Haiti, 21.62; 7, Peter Ogilvie, Canada, 22.00; 8, Gustavo Envela, Equatorial Guinea, 22.09.

Heat 7—1, Linford Christie, Britain, 20.64 seconds; 2, Robert Mackowiak, Poland, 20.67; 3, George Panayiotopoulos, Greece, 20.69; 4, Geir Moen, Norway, 20.78; 5, O'Brian Gibbons, Canada, 20.79; 6, Andrey Fedoriv, Russia, 20.95; 7, Brahim Abdoulaye, Chad, 21.67.

Heat 8—1, Neil de Silva, Trinidad, 20.54 seconds; 2, Robson da Silva, Brazil, 20.61; 3, Oumar Loum, Senegal, 20.69; 4, Dean Capobianco, Australia, 20.76; 5, Matthew Coad, New Zealand, 21.25; 6, Amos Ali, Papua New Guinea, 21.37; 7, Laurence Jack, Vanuatu, 21.94; Olapade Adeniken, Nigeria, did not start.

Heat 9—1, Jeff Williams, U.S., 20.37 seconds; 2, Slava Dologodin, Ukraine, 20.57; 3, Francisco Navarro, Spain, 20.87; 4, Alain Reimann, Switzerland, 20.99; 5, Ousmane Diarra, Mali, 21.20; 6, Mohd Al-Aswad, United Arab Emirates, 21.77; Ibrahim Ismail, Qatar, did not start.

Heat 10—1, Koji Ito, Japan, 20.56 seconds; 2, Torbjorn Eriksson, Sweden, 20.77; 3, Emmanuel Tuffuor, Ghana, 20.85; 4, Mark Keddell, New Zealand, 20.93; 5, Justice Dipeba, Botswana, 21.09; 6, Carlton Chambers, Canada, 21.32; 7, Miguel Janssen, Aruba, 21.72.

Heat 11—1, Frankie Fredericks, Namibia, 20.59 seconds; 2, Seun Ogunkoya, Nigeria, 20.78; 3, Gary Ryan, Ireland, 20.78; 4, Sebastian Keitel, Chile, 20.96; 5, Christoph Poestinger, Austria, 20.98; 6, Sandor Floris, Italy, 21.01; 7, Chen Wenzhong, China, 21.05.

DECATHLON
100 METERS

Heat 1—1, Victor Houston, Barbados, 10.76 seconds, 915 points; 2, Marcel Dost, Netherlands, 10.87, 890; 3, Beniamino Poserina, Italy, 11.05, 850; 4, Philipp Huber, Switzerland, 11.06, 847; 5, Alper Kasapoglu, Turkey, 11.07, 845; 6, Zsolt Kurtosi, Hungary, 11.09, 841; 7, Scott Ferrier, Australia, 11.26, 804; 8, Nikolay Afanasyev, Russia, 11.44, 765.

Heat 2—1, Ramil Ganiyev, Uzbekistan, 10.84 seconds; 2, Peter Winter, Australia, 10.85; 3, Dezso Szabo, Hungary, 10.94; 4, Antonio Penalver, Spain, 10.95; 5, Andrei Nazarov, Estonia, 11.04; 6, Jack Rosendaal, Netherlands, 11.24; 7, Sebastian Chmara, Poland, 11.28; 8, Rojs Piziks, Latvia, 11.40.

Heat 3—1, Robert Zmelik, Czech Republic, 10.83 seconds; 2, Doug Pirini, New Zealand, 10.89; 3, Steve Fritz, U.S., 10.90; 4, Frank Muller, Germany, 10.95; 5, Vitaliy Kolpakov, Ukraine, 11.15; 6, Sebastien Levicq, France, 11.17; 7, Alex Kruger, Great Britain, 11.38; 8, Indrek Kaseorg, Estonia, 11.40.

Heat 4—1, Chris Huffins, U.S., 10.47 seconds; 2, Jon Arnar Magnusson, Iceland, 10.67; 2, Dirk-Achim Pajonk, Germany, 10.67; 4, Eugenio Balanque, Cuba, 10.71; 5, Christian Plaziat, France, 10.85; 6, Kamil Damasek, Czech Republic, 10.86; 7, Oleg Veretelnikov, Uzbekistan, 11.06; 8, Raul Duany, Cuba, 11.20.

Heat 5—1, Dan O'Brien, U.S., 10.50 seconds; 2, Frank Busemann, Germany, 10.60; 3, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Republic, 10.64; 4, Erki Nool, Estonia, 10.66; 5, Eduard Hamalainen, Byelorussia, 10.85; 5, Lev Lobodyn, Ukraine, 10.85; 7, Francisco Benet, Spain, 10.95; 8, Michael Smith, Canada, 11.08.

Leading standings after three events (100 metres, long jump, shot): 1. Dan O'Brien, U.S., 2,757 points; 2. Tomas Dvorak, Czech Rep., 2,742; 3. Chris Huffins, U.S., 2,737; 4. Frank Busemann, Germany, 2,735; 5. Erki Nool, Estonia, 2,699; 6. Eduard Hamalainen, Belarus, 2,695; 7. Steve Fritz, U.S., 2,694; 8. Christian Plaziat, France, 2,689; 9. Michael Smith, Canada, 2,681; 10. Antonio Penalver, Spain, 2,657.

POLE VAULT
MEN
QUALIFYING
GROUP ONE

1 (tie), Alain Andji, France, and Tim Lobinger, Germany, 5.70; 3, Jeff Hartwig, U.S., 5.70; 4, Igor Trandenkov, Russia, 5.70; 5, Igor Potapovich, Kazakhstan, 5.70; 6, Michael Stolle, Germany, 5.70; 7, Dmitriy Markov, Belarus, 5.60; 8, Jim Miller, Australia, 5.60; 9, Viktor Chistyakov, Russia, 5.60; 10, Nuno Fernandes, Portugal, 5.60; 11, Konstantin Semyonov, Israel, 5.40; 12, Laurens Looije, Netherlands, 5.40; 13, Neil Winter, Britain, 5.40; 14, Edgardo Diaz, Puerto Rico, 5.40; 15, Teruyasu Yonekura, Japan, 5.20.

GROUP TWO

1 (tie), Pyotr Bochkaryov, Russia, and Riaan Botha, South Africa, 5.70; 3, Jean Galfione, France, 5.70; 4, Andrei Tivontchik, Germany, 5.70; 5, Lawrence Johnson, U.S., 5.70; 6 (tie), Scott Huffman, U.S., and Danny Krasnov, Israel, 5.60; 8, Jose Manuel Arcos, Spain, 5.60; 9, Heikki Vaaraniemi, Finland, 5.60; 10 (tie), Nick Buckfield, Britain, Javier Garcia, Spain, 5.40; 12, Kim Chul-kyun, South Korea, 5.40; 13, Martin Voss, Denmark, 5.40; 14, Aleksandrs Obizajevs, Latvia, 5.40; 15, Alexandru Jucov, Moldova, 5.20

WOMEN
200 METERS

Heat 1—1, Carlette Guidry, U.S., 22.37; 2, Mary Onyali, Nigeria, 22.42; 3, Melanie Paschke, Germany, 22.93; 4, Patricia Rodriguez, Colombia, 23.13; 5, Jianfui Yan, China, 23.21; 6, Myra Mayberry, Puerto Rico, 23.23; 7, Zlatka Georgieva, Bulgaria, 24.05; 8, Laure Kuetey, Benin, 25.57.

Heat 2—1, Dannette Young, U.S., 22.65; 2, Melinda Gainsford-Taylor, Australia, 22.70; 3, Lucrecia Jardim, Portugal, 22.95; 4, Viktoriya Fomenko, Ukraine, 23.18; 5, Sandra Myers, Spain, 23.18; 6, Calister Ubah, Nigeria, 23.34; 7, Dora Kyriakou, Cyprus, 23.85; 8, M'Mah Toure, Guinea, 26.64.

Heat 3—1, Juliet Cuthbert, Jamaica, 23.03; 2, Irina Privalova, Russia, 23.16; 3, Cathy Freeman, Australia, 23.25; 4, Sanna Hernesniemi, Finland, 23.35; 5, Mireille Donders, Switzerland, 23.52; 6, Maia Azarashvili, Georgia, 23.63; 7, Felipa Palacios, Colombia, 24.12; 8, Lineo Shoai, Lesotho, 26.25.

Heat 4—1, Merlene Ottey, Jamaica, 22.92; 2, Katharine Merry, Britain, 23.14; 3, Monika Gachevska, Bulgaria, 23.30; 4, Heather Samuel, Antigua, 23.34; 5, Ameerah Bello, U.S. Virgin Is., 23.45; 6, Xiujie Du, China, 23.69; 7, Guilhermina Cruz, Angola, 24.92; Marina Trandenkova, Russia, did not start.

Heat 5—1, Galina Malchugina, Russia, 22.63; 2, Chandra Sturrup, Bahamas, 22.63; 3, Beverly Mcdonald, Jamaica, 23.04; 4, Zhanna Pintusevych, Ukraine, 23.15; 5, Simmone Jacobs, Britain, 23.36; 6, Tara Perry, Canada, 23.46; 7, Marina Zivkovic, Yugoslavia, 23.51; 8, Nadjina Kaltouma, Chad, 24.47.

Heat 6—1, Marie-Jose Perec, France, 22.62; 2, Inger Miller, U.S., 22.74; 3, Alenka Bikar, Slovenia, 22.88; 4, Katerina Koffa, Greece, 23.09; 5, Natalya Safronnikova, Belarus, 23.14; 6, Sevatheda Fynes, Bahamas, 23.39; 7, Georgette Nkoma, Cameroon, 23.68; 8, Lyudmila Dmitriadi, Uzbekistan, 24.88.

1,500 METERS
FIRST ROUND

Heat 1—1, Theresia Kiesl, Austria, 4 minutes, 9.24 seconds; 2, Svetlana Masterkova, Russia, 4:09.88; 3, Hassiba Boulmerka, Algeria, 4:09.96; 4, Carmen Wuestenhagen, Germany, 4:10.06; 5, Sinead Delahunty, Ireland, 4:10.20; 6, Gwen Griffiths, South Africa, 4:10.80; 7, Anna Brzezinska, Poland, 4:11.06; 8, Leah Pells, Canada, 4:13.17; 9, Frederique Quentin, France, 4:15.95; 10, Juli Henner, U.S., 4:27.14; 11, Khin Khin Htwe, Burma, 4:30.64.

Heat 2—1, Lyudmila Borisova, Russia, 4 minutes, 13.29 seconds; 2, Naomi Mugo, Kenya, 4:13.35; 3, Carla Sacramento, Portugal, 4:13.57; 4, Catalina Gheorghiu, Romania, 4:13.82; 5, Blandine Bitzner-Ducret, France, 4:13.83; 6, Maite Zuniga, Spain, 4:14.05; 7, Sylvia Kuhnemund, Germany, 4:14.35; 8, Natasha Dukhnova, Belarus, 4:14.75; 9, Vicki Huber, U.S., 4:14.82; 10, Sonia O'Sullivan, Ireland, 4:19.77; 11, Petya Strashilova, Bulgaria, 4:26.66.

Heat 3—1, Gabriela Szabo, Romania, 4 minutes, 7.32 seconds; 2, Kelly Holmes, Britain, 4:07.36; 3, Regina Jacobs, U.S., 4:07.41; 4, Margaret Crowley, Australia, 4:07.51; 5, Malgorzata Rydz, Poland, 4:07.51; 6, Lyudmila Rogachova, Russia, 4:07.61; 7, Kutre Dulecha, Ethiopia, 4:07.69; 8, Malin Ewerlof, Sweden, 4:09.04; 9, Maria Dominguez, Spain, 4:15.00; 10, Paula Schnurr, Canada, 4:29.67.

SOFTBALL

	W	L	Pts.
x-United States	6	1	12
x-China	5	2	10
x-Australia	5	2	10
x-Japan	5	2	10
Canada	3	4	6
Taiwan	2	5	4
Netherlands	1	6	2
Puerto Rico	1	6	2

x-advances to semifinals.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
ELIMINATION MATCH
China 4, Australia 2
GOLD MEDAL
United States 3, China 1

VOLLEYBALL

MEN
WEDNESDAY'S RESULT
QUARTERFINALS
Yugoslavia 3, Brazil 2 (15-6 15-5 9-15 14-16 15-10)

WOMEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
x-China	5	0	10
x-United States	4	2	9
x-Netherlands	3	2	8
x-South Korea	3	3	9
Japan	1	4	6
Ukraine	0	5	5

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
x-Brazil	5	0	10
x-Russia	4	1	9
x-Cuba	3	2	8
x-Germany	2	3	7
Canada	1	4	6
Peru	0	5	5

x-advances to next round.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
QUARTERFINALS
Cuba 3, United States 0 (15-1, 15-10, 15-12)
Brazil 3, South Korea 0 (15-4, 15-2, 15-10)
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Netherlands 3, Germany 2 (15-12, 9-15, 13-15, 15-9, 15-10)
S. Korea 3, U.S. 0 (15-12 15-5 15-11)

WEIGHTLIFTING

108 kg
FINAL

1, Andrey Chemerkin, Russia, snatch 197.5 kg, clean and jerk 260.0 kg (world record), total lift 457.5 kg; 2, Ronny Weller, Germany, 200.0, 255.0, 455.0; 3, Stefan Botev, Australia, 200.0, 250.0, 450.0; 4, Tae-Hyun Kim, South Korea, 190.0, 247.5, 437.5; 5, Aleksandr Kurlovich, Belarus, 195.0, 230.0, 425.0; 6, Manfred Nerlinger, Germany, 185.0, 237.5, 422.5; 7, Pavlos Saltsidis, Greece, 185.0, 235.0, 420.0; 8, Tibor Stark, Hungary, 187.5, 227.5, 415.0; 9, Raimonds Bergmanis, Latvia, 177.5, 225.0, 402.5; 10, Stian Grimseth, Norway, 180.0, 220.0, 400.0.

WRESTLING

LIGHT-FLYWEIGHT (48 kg)
CONSOLIDATION ROUND 4

Vugar Orudzhov, Russia, def. Rob Eiter, U.S., pts 10.3-4.1; Alexis Vila Perdomo, Cuba, def. Viktor Yefteni, Ukraine, pts 8.3-0.0; Gheorghe Corduneanu, Romania, def. Isaac Jacob, Nigeria, pts 7.3-6.1.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 5

Vugar Orudzhov, Russia, def. Gheorghe Corduneanu, Romania, technical superiority.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 6

Alexis Vila Perdomo, Cuba, def. Vitalii Railean, Moldova, technical superiority; Vugar Orudzhov, Russia, def. Jung Soon-won, South Korea, pts 5.3-1.1.

GOLD MEDAL

Kim Il, North Korea, def. Armen Mkrchyan, Armenia, pts 5.3-4.1

BRONZE MEDAL

Alexis Vila Perdomo, Cuba, def. Vugar Orudzhov, Russia, pts 5.3-2.1

SEMIFINALS

Armen Mkrchyan, Armenia, def. Vitalii Railean, Moldova, pts; Kim Il, North Korea, def. Jung Soon-won, South Korea, pts 3.3-1.1.

BANTAMWEIGHT (57 kg)
PRELIMINARIES

Ri Yong-sam, North Korea, def. Serafim Barzakov, Bulgaria, pts 5.3-1.1; Guivi Sissaouri, Canada, def. Damir Zakhartdinov, Uzbekistan, pts 8.3-0.0; Sabon Trstena, Macedonia, def. Aleksandr Guzov, Belarus, pts 7.3-3.1.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 4

Harun Dogan, Turkey, def. Arif Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, pts 3.3-1.1; Mohammad Talaei, Iran, def. Bagavden Umakhanov, Russia, pts 1.3-0.0; Aleksandr Guzov, Belarus, def. Sanshiro Abe, Japan, pts 6.3-5.1.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 5

Mohammad Talaei, Iran, def. Damir Zakhartdinov, Uzbekistan, pts 4.3-2.1; Harun Dogan, Turkey, def. Aleksandr Guzov, Belarus, pts 3.3-0.0.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 6

Ri Yong sam, North Korea, def. Mohammad Talaei, Iran, fall.

SEMIFINALS

Guivi Sissaouri, Canada, def. Sabon Trstena, Macedonia, pts 4.3-1.1; Kendall Cross, U.S., def. Ri Yong sam, N. Korea, technical superiority.

GOLD MEDAL

Kendall Cross, U.S., def. Givi Sissaouri, Canada, pts 5.3-3.1

BRONZE MEDAL

Ri Yong-sam, North Korea, def. Harun Dogan, Turkey, pts 3.3-0.0

LIGHTWEIGHT (68 kg)
PRELIMINARIES

Townsend Saunders, U.S., def. Craig Roberts, Canada, pts 3.3-1.1; Vadim Bogiyev, Russia, def. Zaza Zazirov, Ukraine, pts 5.3-3.1.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 4

Yosvany Sanchez Larrude, Cuba, def. Akbar Fallah, Iran, pts 3.3-1.1; Kuilo Kalv, Estonia, def. Ahmad Alaasis, Syria, pts; Zaza Zazirov, Ukraine, def. Oleg Gogol, Belarus, pts 6.3-1.1.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 5

Yosvany Sanchez Larrude, Cuba, def. Kuilo Kalv, Estonia, pts; Yosvany Sanchez Larrude, Cuba, def. Kuilo Kalv, Estonia, pts.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 6

Zaza Zazirov, Ukraine, def. Hwang Sang-ho, South Korea, fall; Yosvany Sanchez Larrude, Cuba, def. Arayik Gevorgyan, Armenia, pts 8.3-4.1.

SEMIFINALS

Vadim Bogiyev, Russia, def. Hwang Sang-ho, South Korea, pts 3.3-2.1; Townsend Saunders, U.S., def. Arayik Gevorgyan, Armenia, pts 4.3-0.0.

MIDDLEWEIGHT (82 kg)
CONSOLIDATION ROUND 5

Magomed Ibragimov, Azerbaijan, def. Les Gutches, U.S., pts 3.3-2.1; Sebahattin Ozturk, Turkey, def. Ariel Ramos Wilson, Cuba, pts 5.3-4.1.

ROUND 6

Sebahattin Ozturk, Turkey, def. Elmadi Jabrailov, Kazakhstan, injury.

SEMIFINALS

Yang Hyun-mo, South Korea, def. Elmadi Jabrailov, Kazakhstan, pts 3.3-2.1; Khadzhimurad Magomedov, Russia, def. Amir Reza Khadem Azghadi, Iran, pts 4.3-0.0.

MID-HEAVYWEIGHT (100 kg)
PRELIMINARIES

Kurt Angle, U.S., def. Wilfredo Morales Suarez, Cuba, pts 2.3-0-0; Sahid Murtazaliyev, Ukraine, def. Arawat Sabejew, Germany, technical superiority; Konstantin Aleksandrov, Kyrgyzstan, def. Arvi Aavik, Estonia, pts 1.3-0.0; Abbas Jadidi, Iran, def. Leri Khabelov, Russia, pts 4.3-0.0; Marek Garmulewicz, Poland, def. Oleg Ladik, Canada, pts 3.3-0.0; Kurt Angel, U.S., def. Sahid Murtazaliyev, Ukraine, pts 4.3-3.1.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 4

Sergey Kovalevskiy, Belarus, def. Dolgorsuren Sumiyabazar, Mongolia, fall; Arawat Sabejew, Germany, def. Wilfredo Morales Suarez, Cuba, pts 3.3-2.1; Sahid Murtazaliyev, Ukraine, def. Oleg Ladik, Canada, pts 4.3-1.1.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 5

Sergey Kovalevskiy, Belarus, def. Sahid Murtazaliyev, Ukraine, pts.

CONSOLIDATION ROUND 6

Arawat Sabejew, Germany, def. Konstantin Aleksandrov, Kyrgyzstan, technical superiority; Sergey Kovalevskiy, Belarus, def. Marek Garmulewicz, Poland, points 4.3-0.0.

SEMIFINALS

Kurt Angle, U.S., def. Konstantin Aleksandrov, Kyrgyzstan, pts 4.3-1.1; Abbas Jadidi, Iran, def. Marek Garmulewicz, Poland, pts 4.3-1.1.

YACHTING

MEN
470

Leading standings after ten races: 1, Ukraine, 31.00; 2, Britain, 49.00; 3, Portugal, 50.00; 4, Russia, 58.00; 5, U.S., 61.00; 6, Argentina, 62.00; 7, Finland 62.00; 8, France, 71.00; 9, Spain, 75.00; 10, Estonia, 78.00.

WOMEN
470

Leading standings after ten races: 1, Spain, 24.00; 2, Japan, 29.00; 3, Ukraine, 34.00; 4, U.S., 36.00; 5, Germany, 38.00; 6, Denmark, 50.00; 7, Australia, 59.00; 8, Canada, 60.00; 9, Italy, 60.00; 10, Norway, 72.00.

Olympic Timetable

THURSDAY, AUG. 1

All times are EDT

ARCHERY, Stone Mountain Park — Men's individual 1/8, 9 a.m.; Men's individual finals, 2 p.m.

ATHLETICS, Olympic Stadium— Men's decathlon, 110 hurdles, 9 a.m., discus 10 a.m.; Women's high jump, qualifying, 9:30 a.m.; Women's long jump, qualifying, 10:05 a.m.; Women's 800 wheelchair, finals, 10:30 a.m.; Men's 1,500 wheelchair finals, 10:30 a.m.; Men's decathlon, discus, 11:30 a.m.; Men's decathlon, pole vault, 2 p.m.; Men's decathlon, javelin, 5:30 p.m.; Women's 200, semifinals, 5:50 p.m.; Men's 200, semifinals, 6:10 p.m.; Women's 1,500 semifinals, 6:40 p.m.; Men's decathlon, javelin, 6:45 p.m.; Men's 1,500, semifinals, 7 p.m.; Men's 400 hurdles, finals, 7:20 p.m.; Women's 200, finals, 7:45 p.m.; Men's 200, finals, 8 p.m.; Men's 5,000 semifinals, 8:15 p.m.; Men's decathlon, 1,500 (final), 9:05 p.m.

BADMINTON, Georgia State — Men and women's singles, gold medal match, 9 a.m.; Mixed doubles, gold medal match.

BASEBALL, Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium— First place vs. fourth place, 2 p.m.; Second place vs. third place, 7 p.m.

BASKETBALL, Georgia Dome — Men's classification, 10 a.m.; Women's classification, 3 p.m.; Men's semifinals, 8 p.m.

BOXING, Alexander Memorial Coliseum — Light flyweight, bantamweight, lightweight, welterweight, middleweight, heavyweight semifinals, 8 p.m.

CANOE-KAYAK, Lake Lanier — Men's kayak single and double 1,000 semifinals, 9 a.m.; Men's canoe single and double 1,000 semifinals: Women's kayak fours 500 and 1,000 semifinals.

DIVING, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center — Men's platform prelims, 8 p.m.

EQUESTRIAN, Georgia International Horse Park — Open team jumping, first round, second round, and final

FIELD HOCKEY, Men — 11th place at Clark Atlanta, 8:30 a.m.; Ninth place at Morris Brown, 8:30 a.m.; Seventh place at Morris Brown, 11 a.m. Women — Morris Brown — Bronze medal, 5 p.m.; Gold medal, 7:30 p.m.

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS, Univ. of Georgia — Individual prelims, 10 a.m.; Group finals, 3 p.m.

SOCCER, Athens — Women's Bronze medal match, 6 p.m.; Women's Gold medal match, 8:30 p.m.

TABLE TENNIS, Georgia World Congress Center — Men's singles finals, 4:30 p.m.

TEAM HANDBALL, Women — Georgia— World Congress Center— Seventh place, Semifinal, and Fifth Place, tba.

TENNIS, Stone Mountain Park — Women's singles semifinals, 11 a.m.; Men's and women's doubles semifinals.

VOLLEYBALL, Omni Coliseum — Men — Ranking, quarterfinal 1-2 losers, 8 a.m.; 3-4 losers, 10:30 a.m. Women— Seventh place, 1:30 p.m., Fifth place, 4 p.m., Semifinal, 7:30 p.m., 10 p.m.

WRESTLING (FREESTYLE), Georgia World Congress Center— 52kg, 62kg, 74kg, 90kg, 130kg prelims, 9:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m.

YACHTING, Savannah — Open Soling match races, second round; Men's 470 and Women's 470 finals, 1 p.m.

Olympic Television Broadcasters

According to the Atlanta Olympic News Agency, the following broadcasters will be televising the 1996 Summer Games, either live or on a pre-recorded schedule. Please consult local listings for dates and times of the transmissions in your area.

EUROPE

Austria	Austrian Television
Belgium	BRTN, RTBF
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Television
Croatia	Hrvatska Televizija
Czech Rep.	Czech Television
Cyprus	Cyprus Broadcasting Corp.
Denmark	Danmarks Radio-TV
England	British Broadcasting Corp.
Estonia	Estonian Television
Finland	Finland Broadcasting Co.
France	Canal Plus, Europe 1, Eurosport, France 2 and 3, RadioTV Luxembourg, TF1
Germany	Westdeutscher Rundfunk Koeln, Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen
Greece	Elliniki Radiofonia Tileorasis TV
Hungary	Hungarian Television, TS Telesport
Iceland	Rikisutvarpid
Ireland	Dublin 4
Italy	Radiotelevisione Italiana, Telemontecarlo
Lithuania	Lithuanian Radio and Television
Latvia	Latvian Television
Netherlands	Nederlandse Omroepprogramma Stichting
Norway	Norwegian Broadcasting Co. TV
Poland	Polish Television
Portugal	Radiotelevisao Portuguesa
Romania	Televiziunea Romana
Russia	Rossiijskoe Teleradio, Ostankino Teleradio
Slovak Rep.	Slovak Television
Spain	Television Espanola
Sweden	Swedish Television
Switzerland	EBU Operations Group
Turkey	Turkish Radio and Television
Ukraine	Ukraine National Television Company
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia RTV

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Algeria	Entreprise Nat'le de Television Algerienne
Egypt	Egyptian Radio and Television Union
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting
Israel	Israel Broadcasting Authority
Morocco	Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine
South Africa	S. African Broadcasting Co.
Tunis	Arab States Broadcasting Union

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Seven Network
China	China Central TV
Hong Kong	Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union, Television Broadcast Limited, Asia Television Limited
India	Doordarshan India
Indonesia	PT Cakrawala Andalas Television, PT Rajawali Citra Television Indonesia, PT Surya Citra
Japan	TV Asahi, NipponHoso Kyokai, Fuji, Tokyo Broadcasting System, TV Tokyo
Korea	Korean Broadcasting System, Munwah Broadcasting system
Pakistan	Pakistan Broadcasting Corp., Pakistan Television
Philippines	People's Television Network
Singapore	Television Corp. of Singapore
Taiwan	Taiwan Pool
Thailand	Television of Thailand

THE AMERICAS

Argentina	Canal 2 De La Plata, Republica Arterepublicana, Telefe
Barbados	Caribbean Broadcasting Union
Brazil	Rede Bandeirantes, TV Globo, Rede Manchete, TV Record, Sistema Brasileiro de Televisao
Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Canada TV
Chile	TV Nacional de Chile, Canal 13
Colombia	RCN
Cuba	Instituto Cubano de Radio y Televisa
Ecuador	Telemazonas
Mexico	Televisa de Mexico, TV Azteca, Organizacion de la Television
United States	NBC, Atlantic Olympic Broadcasting 1996
Uruguay	Canal 4
Venezuela	Radio Caracas TV, Venevision, Venezolana de Television

هكذا من الأهل

ATLANTA OLYMPICS

Brazil's Pure Shooter Takes a Bow

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — In Portuguese, he is "O Metralhadora." In English, "The Machine Gun." Either way, you get the idea.

Oscar Schmidt of Brazil is a shooter, the most unrestrained, unashamed, selfish gunner in any league, any tournament. The Mother of all Gunners. And so fabulous he goes by only his first name, Oscar.

He is 37 years old, at least five years past his prime, but still he is averaging 28.8 points a game to lead the Olympics in scoring. Against Korea a couple of days ago, he became the first man in Olympic history to score 1,000 points.

His philosophy of basketball has long been, "Any shot is a good shot from anywhere at any time."

Tuesday's loss to the United States in the Georgia Dome by a score of 98-75 was his last game on a big international stage, a shame for Americans who never got to see him play in the NBA, and a shame for Oscar because all that gunning, all those 40- and 50-point games, all those dramatic shots from 25 feet (6 meters) over five Summer Games never got Brazil an Olympic medal. Not one.

"I am very proud to have played in five Olympic Games," he said. "I have many records, but I would exchange all my records for a medal. That is the only thing I was looking for in my whole career, and I didn't get it. I would trade all my records for one medal. I would pay any money for this medal."

On the other hand, Oscar had a moment many players would trade their careers for. It was August 24, 1987 in Indianapolis, a Sunday afternoon. The United States had won 34 consecutive games in Pan American Games competition over 16 years and seemed headed for No. 35 with a 20-point lead just before halftime. David Robinson was on that team, so were Pervis Ellison, Willie Anderson and Rex Chapman.

Oscar had scored 53 points two nights before to beat Mexico,but the U.S. coaches and players must not have been paying close attention.

He stands 6 foot 8 (2.03 meters), weighs 220 pounds (100 kilograms) and lets go of a jump shot with a flick. No leaning, no double-clutching, no pumping. Just up, flick, bang.

Against the Americans that day, he scored 46 points, 35 of them in the second half and 23 in a 10-minute span so explosive that the crowd in Market Square Arena stood and cheered the Brazilian most of them had never heard of two hours before.

It was the second most incredible shooting outburst I've witnessed, surpassed only by Michael Jordan's 55 points last year at Madison Square Garden. "The dream of a lifetime," Oscar called it. Once, on a 3-on-1 break, Oscar pulled up from 25 and fired a three. Brazil won that gold-medal game, 120-115, with Oscar scoring 46 and his buddy Marcel Souza scoring 31.

Asked how two players could ignore their teammates and do all the shooting, Souza said: "Some people carry the piano, some people play the piano. We are the piano players."

He played his pro ball in Italy, where he won the scoring title almost every year. The NBA's New Jersey Nets once drafted him in the sixth round, and wanted to sign him after the 1984 Olympics, but the club only had $75,000 to offer a man who was making three times that playing for Caserta in Italy.

"To play in the NBA," he said, "you have to be a star. If you are not a star, they get tired of you and send you to another part of the country. Then, you have to move your wife and your babies. I like to play 40 minutes, the entire game. With my friends and everything."

If Toni Kukoc can average 16 points a game in the NBA, couldn't Oscar have averaged 22? Al Mendedez, the former Nets personnel man who wanted to sign Oscar, said, "He's in the top 10 shooters I've ever seen in my life."

At 37, he's bolstered now. He hit a game-winning shot to beat Puerto Rico here in Atlanta and some of us got misty-eyed. Seven seconds were left and Ary Vidal, his coach, benched him after the shot for defensive purposes. Some people carry the piano, and some people play.

Vantage Point / MICHAEL WILBON

• Schmidt scored 26 points in Brazil's 98-75 loss Tuesday to the United States, the New York Times reported. Against the physical play of Scottie Pippen and the younger legs of 23-year-old Grant Hill, Schmidt scored 19 points in the first half, but faded and was held to 7 points in the second half. Anfernee Hardaway led the United States with 14.

■ **Australia Upsets Croatia**

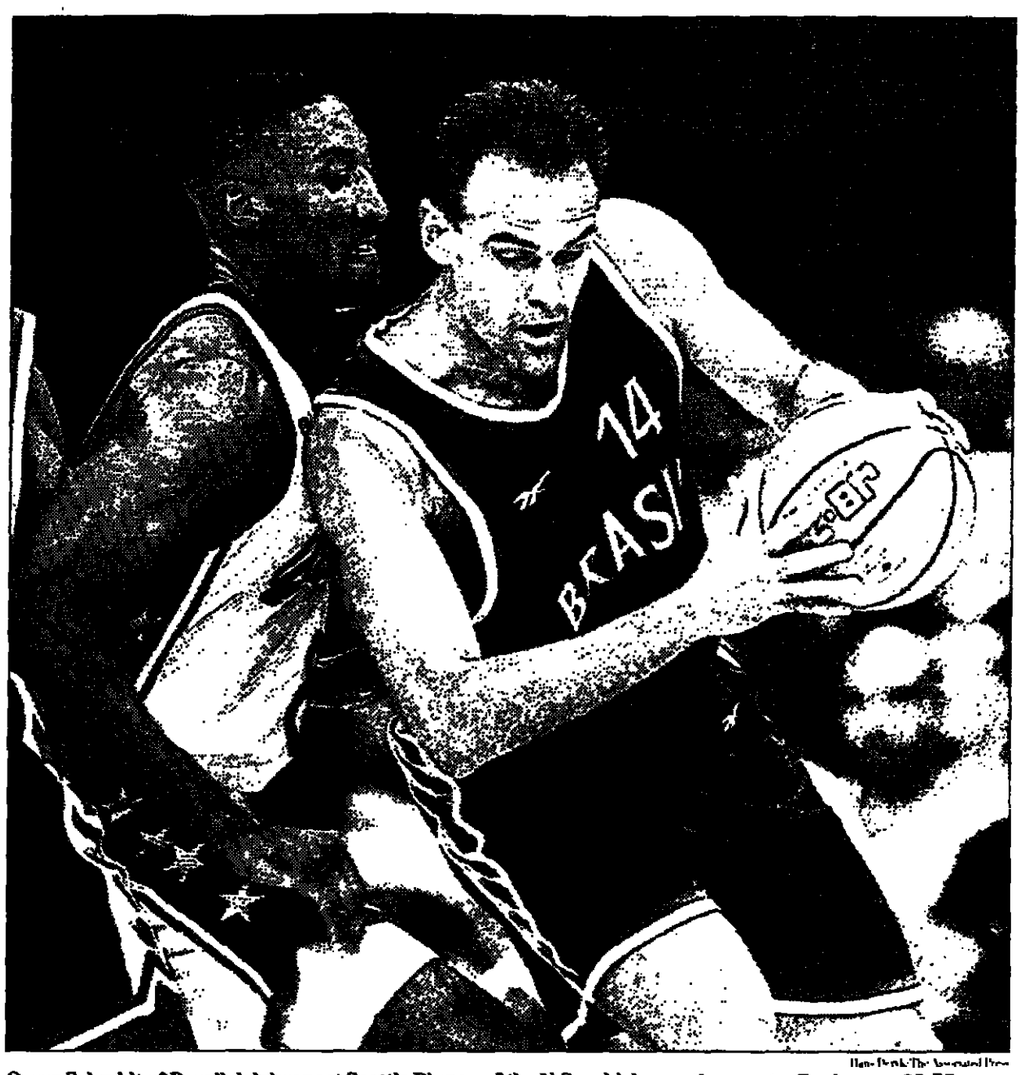
Australia came from behind to upset Croatia, 73-71, and will meet the United States in the Olympic semifinals, the New York Times reported. Croatia was the 1992 silver medal-winner, while Australia has never won a basketball medal.

Andrew Gaze, who led Australia with 26 points, called the victory the greatest in his country's history. "I think they were tired," he said of the Croats. "We made life very difficult for them."

Tony Ronaldson, a 6-foot-7-inch (2-meter) forward who scored 17 points, broke a 66-66 tie with a 4-point play that came with 34.1 seconds left.

Ronaldson made a 3-point shot as he fell out of bounds onto the Croatia bench, and was fouled by Dino Radja.

Croatia was held without a point for 5:16 of the final 5:24. Vladan Alanovic scored 18 points for Croatia, while Toni Kukoc scored 13 points an had 8 assists. Radja did not score, missing 5 shots in 15 minutes.



Dan Dunk/The Associated Press

Oscar Schmidt of Brazil driving past Scottie Pippen of the U.S., which won the quarterfinal game, 98-75.

America's Softball Star Shuns Sexist Stereotypes

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Georgia — She grew up in Orlando, Florida, an unsophisticated town in a less-enlightened time. As a 10-year-old who could spank the baseball, she was told to cut her hair and call herself Bob. The girls she played competitive sports with as a teenager left the games years ago, and not all because they decided they wanted to.

"They didn't want to be stereotyped," said Dorothy, or Dot, Richardson, the shortstop on the U.S. softball team, who is also a 34-year-old orthopedic surgeon. "They had trouble getting dates. Guys would say to them, 'Why do you want to be like a man?'

"They would get pressure from their parents. I was lucky. Through all the years I've played, my mom never said, 'Dot, you should think about quitting, about getting married.' "

Eventually she would learn that the entire country was not mired in the values of the 1950s. In California, at UCLA, men seemed strangely different, more attracted to the young woman who could hammer the softball more than 200 feet (61 meters).

"In Florida, it was OK for women to play tennis, maybe, or bowling," she said. "In California, the guys loved you if you were an athlete. My guess is that they accepted women because girls started there at 6 or 7 years old."

Women's sports are one thing. Women's team sports are quite another. Society has traditionally sent the message that team sports are for guys, group shopping for gals. But the cause has been dramatically enhanced at the Olympics by the U.S. gymnasts and the play-with-pain story of Kerri Strug.

Also by Tara VanDerveer's women's basketball team, which plays passionately to the same 30,000 sellouts as the men. On Tuesday, Dot Richardson's assist on a putout at home and her two-run homer to right field set the United States in motion for its 3-1 victory over China for the first Olympic softball gold medal.

"They're down here in Columbus, but everyone's talking about them in Atlanta," George Steinbrenner said from his seat behind home plate. The owner of the New York Yankees said his favorite player was the American shortstop. "A piece of work," he called Richardson. "I wished more major leaguers never stopped moving like her."

Richardson was once recruited by the Silver Bullets, the touring women's baseball outfit that competes against men. She said no thanks. "I admire them, but I think softball is the way for women to go," she said. Softball offers college scholarships, the Olympics. Implicit was the conviction that this crisp game is no male imitation, that the women play a game of their own. "What I've seen through the years is that when you come to see us, you fall in love," she said.

She understandably has played too long to be objective, to accept that while more women are playing team sports, while David Stern and his National Basketball Association marketeers are rushing to cash in on U.S. Olympians Lisa Leslie and Sheryl Swoopes, far more viewers prefer to watch 15-year-olds in makeup and skimpy costumes prance their nutritionally challenged bodies around ice rinks and gym mats.

"Television has grabbed onto people like Mary Lou Retton, Olga Korbut," Richardson said. Ah, but television delivers what its audience wants.

Hopefully, the explanation is that women's gymnastics and figure skating are enormously popular because they pioneered the merger of sports-as-theatrical-entertainment.

When the 19-year-old Strug was carried to the medal stand by Bela Karolyi, she was like a pup found wounded in the woods. "A lot of us go through that every day, the aches and pains," Richardson said. In other words, no big deal.

There is a difference between the perception of a tough kid and a tough woman, though.

We're not, for instance, supposed to dwell on the flab around Monica Seles' waist the way we would Andre Agassi's. We shouldn't imply that a woman lose weight. But which comes first, Seles the world-class athlete or Seles the woman?

Dr. Dot Richardson, who never did agree to call herself Bob, said that was no choice at all.

"When we're out there on the field, we're athletes," she said. "That's it.Respect our talent, our commitment. That's all we ask."

Eric Draper/AP

U.S. pitcher Lisa Fernandez jumping for joy after defeating China.

U.S. Beats China For Softball Gold

New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Georgia — The United States women's team won the first Olympic gold medal in softball on Tuesday by defeating China, 3-1, on the strength of Dot Richardson's disputed two-run homer.

The United States was helped by bizarre scheduling that forced China to play Australia late on a sweltering afternoon before playing the Americans. China won the early game, 4-2, and Australia took the bronze medal. China's best pitcher, Wang Libong, pitched against Australia and did not return.

In the third inning, when China had Yan Fang on second and Liu Xuquing on first, Liu took off for second. The U.S. catcher, Gillian Boxx, threw to Richardson, the shortstop, while Yan broke for home. On the throw to the plate, Yan appeared to have her foot under the tag, but she was called out.

In the bottom of the inning, Richardson hit a drive that appeared to leave the park on the foul side of the foul pole. The home-run signal was given, however, and the United States led 2-0.

Women's Soccer Is the One to Watch

Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — Could the female ever be a greater attraction than the male in soccer? In the right place at the right time, you'd better believe it.

Right now, Athens, Georgia, is that place. The Sanford Stadium is being prepared to its 83,165 capacity for Thursday's Olympic final between the United States and the People's Republic of China. Prices soar as high as the humidity. The men's final at the same university campus ground is not until Saturday, but assuming all the players pass the "gender clarification" test, it is ladies first for a full house.

There are special reasons why, for the first, and perhaps only time this century, women players hog soccer's limelight. The guys are failing nobody; Argentina, which beat Portugal 2-0 on Tuesday with two goals by Hernan Crespo, waits to face world champion Brazil in Saturday's "dream final," unless Nigeria surprises Brazil in the semi.

Whichever, the game won't mean more to Americans than the women's. Why? Well, you know America, or you should by now after two weeks of sporting chauvinism during a Games of whooping and hollering for home players to the exclusion of all others.

In soccer, we had a taste of it with England's fanaticism after a couple of victories during Euro 96. In the United States, where soccer is concerned, it is the women who deliver. The United States men are still rookies of the sport.

Brother Alexi Lalas and his buddies had acquitted themselves well at last summer's Copa America where their courage, togetherness and willingness seemed to find a short cut towards top quality.

But the Olympics found them out, showed perhaps that the second generation has yet to equal the individual qualities of the first. It was never fair for the American college boys to meet and lose 3-1 against Argentina in the opening match.

From that moment, male America was not what America wanted. It was not a winner.

Michelle Ackers, Mia Hamm and company are something else. They were in at the birth of the women's movement in world soccer, personalities who could actually *lead* the game and strike for gold.

In four games so far, America's women have had three victories and a tie.

Soccer / ROB HUGHES

The draw was against China in the opening phase, when neither could afford to lose.

On Thursday, the will to win should be stronger. The United States and China are already old foes. They met in both World Cups, in China in 1991 and Sweden in 1992, and the United States, inaugural champion and then bronze medalist of the two cups, ousted China each time.

No wonder. The head count of women playing soccer around the world is 32 million, and 8 million of them are in America. The Chinese are rising, learning to come out from behind their six-woman defense, once dubbed the Great Wall, and to catch opponents on the counterattack.

There is obduracy, still, but an ability to pace the contest, to score late. In the semifinal, China came from behind to destroy Brazil's ideal of a men's and women's Olympic double. The irrepressible Brazilian Rosali de Belo had wiped out China's opening goal and then put Brazil in front before Wei Haiying, a winger from Guangdong, darted in to score in the 83d and 90th minutes.

I was minded to recall Mao Zedong old military ethos:

Harass the enemy when he is strong, strike when he is weary.

But this is a woman's fight, no longer the preserve of the male. Mind you, the effort, the concentration and the obsession with sport is a match for any man.

In reaching the final, the United States outstayed Norway, the reigning world champion, to win with one of those golden goals in extra time. Yes, the women have them as well.

Both the finalists have trained for this day for eight months solid. Both were also in camps for months before the 1995 World Cup. Both have a nucleus of players who have traveled the globe as soccer squads on and off for the better part of a decade.

We may doubt their physical strength compared to men, but not their intensity. America fields four players who went abroad, to play in the professional Swedish Tyreso team, and one of those, Kristine Lilly made it a year round commitment by joining Washington Warthogs in the U.S. Continental Indoor Soccer League last winter.

The Warthogs are, or were, all men. Every player in the league, except Lilly, was a man. The team coach allowed her one concession — a separate locker room — otherwise the 5-foot-4-inch (1.62-meter), 128-pound (58-kilogram) New Yorker fought her corner, kept her place on the speed and opportunism of her play.

Lilly is one of three American women — Mia Hamm and Carin Gabarra (née Jennings) are the others — to become centurions in appearances for the United States. I do not know if they get the caps traditionally awarded to male internationals, but I know Lilly had registered 37 goals in 101 national team games by January this year.

She is just 25. She plays left side midfield, and she is a coach's dream: consistent, determined in defense, sharp in attack.

Nothing that she does surprised one watcher among the 64,196 crowd in Georgia when the Americans beat Norway this week. "The U.S. will be favorites to win gold," predicted Gero Bisanz in FIFA Magazine before a ball was kicked in the tournament.

A man, what would *he* know about it? Mr. Bisanz has been a man in a woman's world for 14 of his 60 years. He retires at the end of this tournament as women's national team trainer of the Deutsche Fussball Bund, and he says:

"Once I got involved, it became clear to me there was no reason why women should not play football. It doesn't have to be a tough guy's game. When men play, its often closer to brutality than a healthy hard game.

"Women? They want to learn. In the men's game, I sometimes noticed this desire was lacking. Women are prepared to make personal sacrifices and to train just as hard without any financial reward, and if I say lights out at half past 10, I don't have to go and check. I probably would with men."

Sepp Blatter, general secretary of FIFA, which is world soccer's governing body, prophesied that "the future is feminine."

Mr. Bisanz encountered one obvious external difference: "You can give a man an encouraging slap on the chest," mused the old trainer. "You *can't* do that with the women."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Times of London.

Davenport Clinches Medal by Beating Fernandez

OLYMPIC GAMES ROUNDUP

TENNIS Lindsay Davenport clinched a medal Wednesday by beating her best friend and U.S. teammate Mary Joe Fernandez 6-2, 7-6 (8-6) in the semifinals.

Davenport advanced to Friday's final, where she'll face Arantxa Sánchez Vicario. The Spaniard won the final four games to beat Jana Novotna of the Czech Republic, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

In the semifinals of men's doubles, Neil Broad and Tim Henman of England beat Marc-Kevin Göllner and David Prinosil of Germany 4-6, 6-3, 10-8. *(AP)*

U.S. Stands Tall

BASKETBALL Lisa Leslie scored 35 points, an Olympic record for a U.S. woman, and the United States beat Japan 108-93 Wednesday in a quarterfinal game.

The 6-foot-5 Leslie, five inches taller than anyone who guarded her, hit 16 of 21 shots.

The 15-point margin was the closest for the Americans in Atlanta, but with no player taller than 6 feet, Japan was no threat.

The United States will play Russia or Australia in the semifinals Friday for the right to move into Sunday night's gold medal game. Russia and Australia met in a quarterfinal game later Wednesday. *(AP)*

Argentines Accused

EQUESTRIAN Allegations that members of the Argentine Olympic equestrian team subjected their horses to illegal training methods were being investigated by the International Equestrian Federation on Wednesday.

The FEI said a German official had produced photographs of Argentine riders allegedly using illegal fences designed to make horses jump more cleanly. *(Reuters)*

Gold for Chinese

BADMINTON Indonesian and Chinese teams took gold medals in doubles on Wednesday, beating opponents they knew very well.

Ge Fei and Gu Jun of China captured the women's gold as they beat South Korea's Gil Young-ah and Jang Hye-ock, 15-5, 15-5, in less than an hour.

Indonesia's Rexy Mainaky and Ricky Subagja, who had not dropped a game at the Olympics, lost the first game to Malaysia's Cheah Soon Kit and Yap Kim Hock, but rallied to win the men's title, 5-15, 15-13, 15-12.

Over the past year the women's finalists have met seven times in finals, with Ge and Gu winning five; the men's finalists have met eight times, with the Indonesians taking seven.

Tarver Secures Medal

BOXING Antonio Tarver and David Reid fought their way into the Olympic semifinals Wednesday, assuring the United States of at least five boxing medals.

Tarver fought cautiously at first, then exploded with a flurry of punches midway through the second round to force Enrique Flores of Puerto Rico to take a standing eight-count in the light heavyweight bout.

The referee had to step in and stop the fight in the third round.

Reid had a close fight with Mohammed Marmouri of Tunisia. He took a standing count before pulling away late with some good right hands in the 71 kilogram (56 pound) class. *(AP)*

Gold for Black Flag

YACHTING Robert Scheidt of Brazil, twice the world champion and Ben Ainslie of Britain were disqualified from Wednesday's Laser class race, yet still took the first two medals.

Scheidt won gold and Ainslie silver despite being disqualified.

The black flag went up after the field of 56 false-started twice, requiring the boats to be behind the starting line at least one minute before the scheduled start. Neither Scheidt nor Ainslie made it back in time and both were disqualified. *(AP)*

ups

OFFICIAL EXPRESS DELIVERY COMPANY OF THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES.

ART BUCHWALD

War With Canada?

WASHINGTON — The United States is steaming mad at Canada. And with good reason. A Canadian company is doing business with Cuba. American policy is that any foreigners who trade with Fidel Castro will be banned from the U.S. and will not be welcome at Disneyland or Las Vegas. President Clinton signed the law, not because he has anything against Canada, but because of the upcoming election. He knows there are more Cuban-born voters in Florida than there are Canadians.

Buchwald

I want you to know that I carry no brief for Castro. At the same time, if we start punishing the people who trade with Cuba, they could easily punish U.S. businessmen, and then we'll have a trade war for no good reason.

After reading about the U.S. decision to punish Canada, I realized how ridiculous this situation had become. I was in a department store, and I found a sports shirt with a label that read "Made in Indochina."

□

You could have knocked me down with a bamboo shoot. I didn't know we were now selling Vietnamese products in the U.S. The first thought that went through my head was: "Why didn't they tell us they only wanted to make sports shirts for us? We could have avoided an agonizing war."

I called my mole at the State Department. "Did you know that they are selling Vietnamese-made shirts in Bloomingdale's?"

"Of course, we knew. Vietnam is now the third largest market for the U.S. in the Far East, and the more sports shirts we buy from them the more Michael Jackson CDs they will buy from us."

"How come the United States is willing to do business with a communist country that inflicted terrible damage on our troops, but we are not willing to trade with communist Cuba, which has never done anything to us, even though we keep trying to assassinate their leader?"

□

My mole became irritable. "The difference is quite simple. Indochina is 5,000 miles away. Cuba is only 90 miles away. If we are nice to a communist country that close to our shores, Clinton will lose Florida."

"I understand that, but why punish the Canadians for doing business with Castro? Canada is even closer to us than Cuba."

"Canada has to understand that Clinton must show he is not only a hawk with enemies but with allies as well."

"Is President Clinton willing to go to war with Canada over its dealings with Cuba?"

"He doesn't want to, but if Quebec insists on smoking Cuban cigars, what choice does he have?"

"Will the United States demand monetary sanctions against all our allies if they trade with Cuba?"

"That's the plan."

"Back to Indochina. Do we have any plans for punishing the regime for what they did to us in the past?"

"The president believes in 'let bygones be bygones.' To make up to Canada, they will not be prevented from investing in Vietnam. That's a fair trade policy."

Remembering the 'Wonderful' Claudette Colbert

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Audiences always sound like they're glad to see me, and I'm damned glad to see them," Claudette Colbert once said. "If they want you, you want to do it. The feeling never dies."

Colbert, whose wit, gaiety, heart-shaped face and cupid's-bow mouth cheered audiences for decades, will be best remembered for screwball comedies in which, no matter what situation befell her, she managed to keep her aplomb and good humor.

The Parisian-born, American-raised star of stage and screen died Tuesday at 92 at Bellerive, her beachfront estate on Barbados.

Colbert's flair for comedy took her from the Art Students League in New York to the heights of Broadway and Hollywood stardom.

She had her greatest triumph playing a runaway heiress opposite Clark Gable's cynical reporter in Frank Capra's film comedy "It Happened One Night." The film won her an Academy Award as the best actress of 1934.

She could appear worldly and sophisticated yet down to earth, and this quality, combined with acute attention to camera angles, lighting and other professional details, helped her to sustain a remarkably durable career that encompassed more than 60 films and many stage appearances.

Colbert had her first film success in 1929, as the heroine of the early talkie "The Lady Lies." Her early box-office hits included "The Smiling Lieutenant" (1931), a wistful Ernst Lubitsch comedy; "The Sign of the Cross," a 1932 Cecil B. DeMille spectacular in which she played Nero's sensuous empress Poppaea, and the 1934 production of "Cleopatra," in which she played the title role.

Besides DeMille, directors of her films included George Cukor, John Ford, Gregory LaCava, Mervyn LeRoy and Anatole Litvak. Among her leading men were Maurice Chevalier, Gary Cooper, Joseph Cotten, Melvyn Douglas, Henry Fonda, Fred MacMurray, Fredric March, Ray Milland, Spencer Tracy, John Wayne and Orson Welles.

Agence France-Presse
Claudette Colbert with Jimmy Stewart in the 1939 madcap comedy "It's a Wonderful World."

Her first films were followed by such successes as "Imitation of Life" (1934); "The Gilded Lily" (1935); "Private Worlds" (1935), a drama of a mental institution; "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" (1938), another Lubitsch comedy; "Midnight" (1939); "The Palm Beach Story" (1942), a Preston Sturges caper, and "Since You Went Away" (1944), a drama of the U.S. home front in World War II.

Born on Sept. 13, 1903, Colbert was brought to the United States as a child by her parents. She changed her name from Lily Claudette Chauchoin for her first Broadway role, which stemmed from an introduction to the playwright Anne Morrison at a tea party in New York in 1923. Colbert, who was studying at the Art Students League, jokingly suggested that Morrison put her in her next play. Morrison gave her a role in "The Wild Westcotts."

"I just went right onstage, and I learned by watching," Colbert said later, noting that she never had acting lessons. "I've always believed that acting is instinct to start with; you either have it or you don't."

Broadway fame came quickly, and in 1927 the young Leland Hayward, who would become famous as a theatrical producer, told the director Frank Capra that Colbert was "a real headline maker, the finest young actress that's hit Broadway in years."

Capra then proceeded to direct the silent movie "For the Love of Mike," with Hayward in overall charge of the production and Colbert in the leading female role.

Made on a shoestring, the movie was a flop, and Capra wrote in his book "The Name Above the Title" (1971) that Colbert, "never easily pleased, said that for her it was a disaster, and vowed that it would be her first and last film."

Even though she changed her mind, Colbert was far from Capra's first choice for the female lead when he began preparing "It Happened One Night." First he approached Myrna Loy, but she turned the part down. So did Margaret Sullavan. So did Miriam Hopkins. So did Constance Bennett.

Finally Harry Cohn, the head of Columbia Pictures, suggested Colbert, who grudgingly took the role.

When the movie was being made, Capra reported, Colbert proved to be difficult but engaging. For one intimate scene, he said: "Claudette refused to even partially undress before the camera. She wanted to feature her acting, not her sex appeal."

By the same token, she refused at first to raise her skirt for the subsequently famous hitchhiking scene, in which the script called for her to demonstrate that a display of leg could stop a motorist.

And so, Capra recalled: "We waited until the casting director sent us a chorus girl with shapely underpinnings to 'double' for Colbert's. When she saw the double's leg, she said: 'Get her out of here. I'll do it. That's not my leg!' "

During the filming, Capra said, Colbert had "many little tantrums, motivated by her antipathy toward me," but "she was wonderful in the part." Later, it was said that she told friends, "I've just finished the worst picture in the world."

But when Academy Award time rolled around, the film won all five main awards: best picture, best writer, best director, best actor and best actress. When the Oscar was placed in her hands she ignored her past tantrums and said, "I owe Frank Capra for this."

Colbert garnered praise for her acting into her 80s. She co-starred on Broadway with Rex Harrison in "The Kingfisher" in 1981 and shared top billing with him again in the 1985 Broadway revival of "Aren't We All?"

Colbert never looked down on the material she was best at. The studios liked her to do comedy, she once said, "because they made a lot of money off me." But she added: "I did the comedy because all my life I always wanted to laugh myself. There was never anything that gave me as much satisfaction as to be in something amusing."

PEOPLE

FRIENDS who came to honor **Jessica Mitford** at a memorial service were greeted by an appropriately sardonic display: a windowed Edwardian casket coach containing copies of books and photographs by the author of "The American Way of Death." A crowd of 600 heard eulogies by two fellow writers, **Maya Angelou** and **Molly Ivins**. "Jessica was gallant," Ivins said at the San Francisco ceremony. "Despite her self-assurance, she suffered like the rest of us, but her response was not courage, but wit, and that is gallantry." Angelou joked that Mitford had kept a wooden ruler to measure their stacks of writings: "She was trying to prove that she was a better writer than I." Mitford died of cancer in Oakland last week at the age of 79.

□

France's top TV news presenter has been accused of attacking a photographer taking secret pictures of him while on vacation, according to the Paris daily Libération. **Patrick Poivre d'Arvor**, who anchors the main evening news on the TF1 television channel, left the photographer **Franck Skorupan** in the hospital with a broken nose, head injuries and multiple bruises after the attack in Greece, the paper said. The 30-year-old photographer has lodged a complaint against Poivre d'Arvor and his brother **Olivier** over the attack on the island of Skyros. Patrick Poivre d'Arvor, known as PPDA, was taken off the air for 80 days earlier this year following his conviction in a political corruption case.

□

The **Artist Formerly Known as Prince** is looking to his approaching fatherhood with a serious eye. He is adding a play area to his studios in Chanhassen, Minnesota, with a custom-designed carousel, educational playground equipment and a 24-hour day-care center. The singer and his wife, **Mayte**, are expecting their first child in November. Employees are also being encouraged to bring their children to the studio, which will be equipped with oversized furniture, stars and zodiac signs.

□

A stolen early edition of Shakespeare's "King Lear" has been recovered and will be returned to its owner, **Mel Gibson**, who played Hamlet in 1990. The 1681 book, valued at $7,500, was taken from Gibson's home in Greenwich, Connecticut. The police have a suspect, but Gibson has asked that no charges be filed.

□

Oscar De La Hoya plans to turn the boxing gym he bought in East Los Angeles into a youth center. The World Boxing Council superlightweight champ says he will renovate and expand the gym, where 60 to 70 amateur boxers now train. He will also rename it the Oscar De La Hoya Youth Center. During his announcement of the move, to hundreds of fans, the champ talked more about setting goals and the importance of education than boxing.

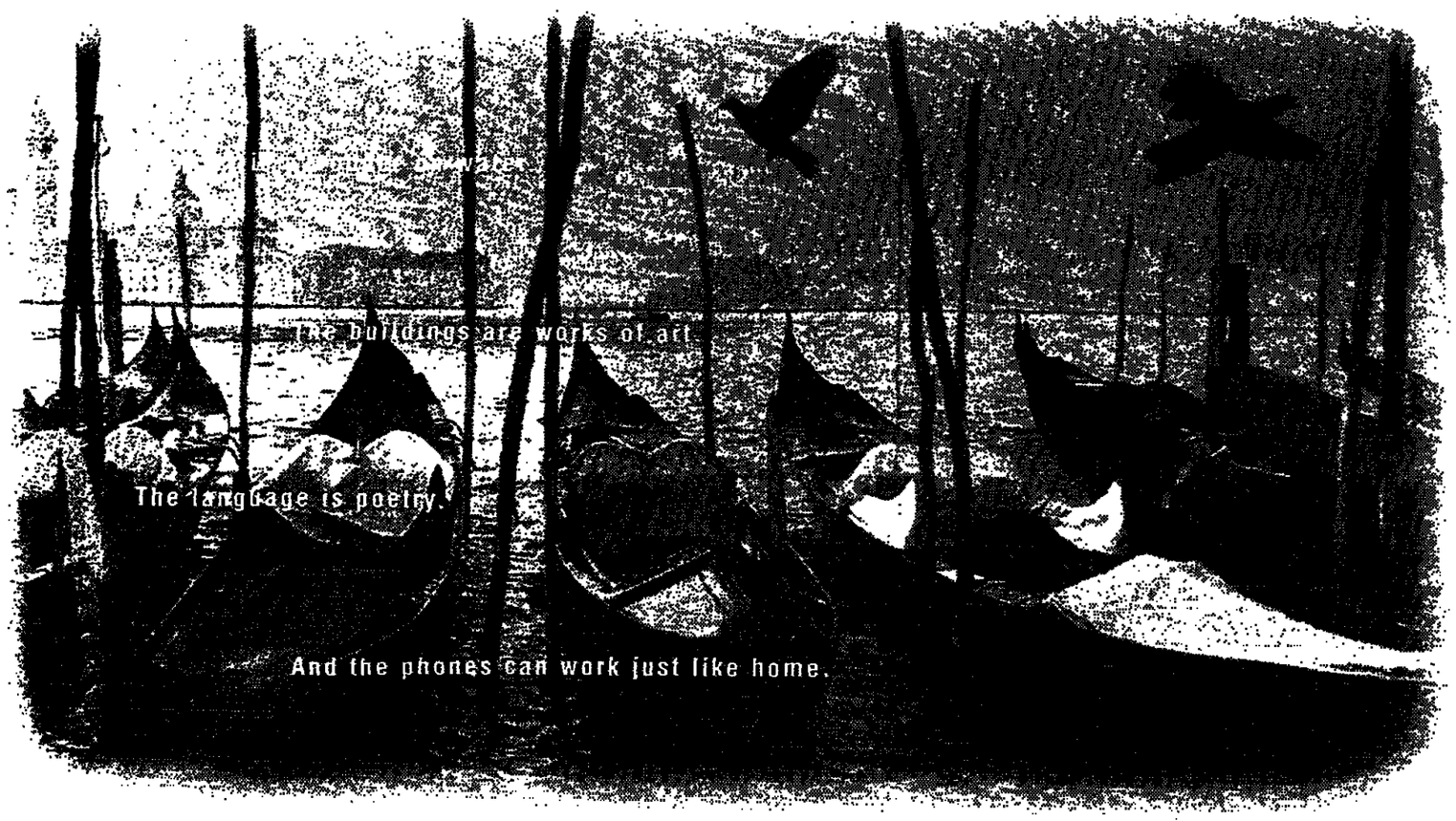
□

The rapper **Warren G** has been charged with carrying a loaded gun in his truck after his arrest last week outside a nightclub in Beverly Hills, California. The artist, whose real name is **Warren Griffin 3d**, was arrested after deputies said they found a loaded handgun in his vehicle. Griffin, 25, was charged with two gun-possession misdemeanors and could get up to two years in prison if convicted. He posted $10,000 bail and is due to be arraigned Aug. 14.

□

Sir Anthony Hopkins made his acting debut at the Prince of Wales Theatre in Cardiff, Wales, 40 years ago. So it was perhaps only fitting that the Prince of Wales make an appearance at the Sir Anthony Hopkins Theatre for the premiere of the first film Hopkins has directed, Prince Charles paid tribute to the Oscar-winning Hopkins at the showing of "August" at the theater in Mold, Wales. It is based on **Anton Chekhov's** play "Uncle Vanya." Money raised at the premiere went to the National Trust, which preserves heritage buildings in England and Wales. The Welsh actor, who won the 1991 Academy Award for "Silence of the Lambs," allowed the theater to adopt his name this year, attracting money needed to keep the faltering theater afloat.

Reuters
POP OPERA —Diana Ross and José Carreras singing in Budapest in a concert marking the 1,100th anniversary of Hungary's founding.



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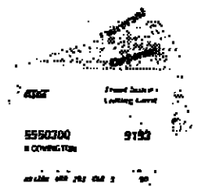

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